The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

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密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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RUMBLINGS OF THE COMING SOVIET-JAPANESE STORM

WHEN Mr. Yoshizawa, who so pertly presented Japan's case before the League of Nations, passed through Moscow on his way back to Japan to take up his present post of Foreign Minister, he was approached while at Moscow by Mr. Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, suggesting that Japan and Soviet Russia should enter into a mutual non-aggression pact. This suggestion of the Soviets was not followed by Japan, the grounds given being that Japan, at any rate, has no intentions of infringing on the interests of the U.S.S.R. in Manchuria or the interests of the Chinese Eastern railway, and further, both Russia and Japan are signatories to the Paris Pact—which Japan considers sufficient. So far, so good. But where the seeds of a future Soviet-Japanese conflict are being sown is in the management of the Chinese Eastern railway. Here is the situation: The Chinese Eastern Railway is under (so-called) joint Soviet and Chinese management. In 1929 China tried to seize entire control. The Soviets resented this, answered with military activities, turned the tables, and during the past two years have dominated the situation. The Japanese overlordship of Manchuria has resulted in a situation where Chinese officials are nominally in control, but as a matter of fact in all vital matters must do as the Japanese say. This works out that in the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway the Chinese half of the "say" will be under Japanese control and it would be a bit too much to expect that the Japanese, now more "cocky" than ever, will lie down quietly and allow the Soviets to dominate the situation. On the contrary, what will almost inevitably happen will be that the Japanese will encourage the Chinese to assert themselves so as to translate their dormant right of joint control into an actuality and this time, if the Soviets in retaliation again start the bombing of Chinese towns, they will find an answer from the Japanese side. The Japanese have been trying for years to get hold of the Chinese Eastern railway, particularly of the line from Changchun north to Harbin, and they are not likely to let an opportunity such as they have at present to attain their ends, by using the Chinese as a catspaw, to slip by. Hereafter in the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway the hands will be those of Esau, but the voice will be that of Jacob. An example of the Japanese temper in this matter

of railways is to be seen in their taking over of the Peiping-Mukden line north of Shan-hai-kwan and incorporating it as part of the South Manchuria system. If the Japanese are not afraid to defy the British, as they have done in the matter of the Peiping-Mukden line, they will not probably be very careful about the feelings of the Soviets as regards the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is just here where the rumblings of an impending Sino-Japanese storm are to be heard in the distance.

THE INCIPIENT RACE WAR IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, there was an uproar in one of the Californian cities over the intimate relations that frequently existed between Filpino young men and California young women, with the result that outbreaks on racial lines occurred at frequent intervals. Something of a similar situation seems to have arisen in the Hawaiian Islands, which it is to be remembered, have a comparatively small Caucasian population, the great majority of the inhabitants being, first of all Japanese, then Filipinos, both far outnumbering the native Hawaiians—and further down in the population lists, other dusky-hued nationalities and various mixtures of them. The whole white population, including Americans, is probably less than five thousand. It is in this atmosphere that intimacy recently occurred between a native Hawaiian and the young married daughter or an American Naval officer. The family brought charges of rape, the local courts dismissed the charge, and thereupon a party of Americans took the law into their own hands, attacked the Hawaiian in his bathroom and left him to bleed to death. The Americans involved in the case are to be tried in America, and it was at first announced that a Government investigation would be made into the affair, but it later appeared that the investigation would be postponed or probably entirely abandoned. Without judging the particular case in question, *The Review* merely wishes to point out that in this matter of international and inter-racial sex relations the old Caucasian, including American, idea of a racial superiority based on a white skin will gradually have to be abandoned, as having no other basis than prejudice, a prejudice enforced in the last resort by brute force. The relics of this race prejudice are still to be seen in various states of the United States, which bar a marriage between whites and negroes. The uselessness of the laws, which are in most cases enacted for "face saving" purposes, are illustrated by the fact that in some of the southern states of the United States where this race prejudice exists on the surface it is notorious that there is much indiscriminate, unhallowed and promiscuous intercourse between the two races. In this matter of freedom to make love the non-white races of the world are striving for the same sort of equality that they are seeking in political and economic matters, and if it is denied them by force they are likely to retaliate by using the same means that are attempted to be made use of in restricting them. Those who are prone to allow color prejudice to affect their judgment in matters of this sort, should read, or read again, Shakespeare's tragedy, "Othello."

RUSSIA CALLS JAPAN'S BLUFF?

HAS Litvinoff called Japan's bluff? It begins to look like it. Last week a variety of reports out of Tokyo declared that Soviet Russia wanted a Soviet-Japan entente and that Mr. Troyanovsky, Soviet envoy in Tokyo, had been trying to negotiate something of the sort.

Tass had a very quick retort out of Moscow, no less than a statement from the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Comurade Litvinoff, in which he announced that when Foreign Minister Yoshizawa, former Japanese Minister in Peiping, who banged the table and sent old Chang Tso-lin back to Manchuria and incidentally his death, had been approached on his way through Moscow with a suggestion that Russia and Japan enter into a pact of non-aggression. Last year Russia negotiated similar pacts with all states on her European borders, the Baltic states and Bessarabian countries. Japan, Litvinoff pointed out, was the only neighbor with which Russia had no such peaceful and friendly pact.

Mr. Yoshizawa was in Moscow on December 31 and arrived in Tokyo a few days later, and some days after his arrival the Soviet ambassador called on Premier Inukai to find out the Japanese reaction to such friendly advance.

All along Japan has been protesting vigorously that she has no other than pacific intentions towards Russia but with Japanese influence spreading in Manchuria and the militarist iron grip on Manchuria getting tigther Russia necessarily must take notice of these things. It is frankly admitted that Russia would dislike to be forced to defend her eastern frontiers just now. She is fully occupied with her Five Year plan, to which every other consideration has to be subordinated and on which her leaders have staked the future of their country and their political creed.

No better method of finding out Japan's intentions in Siberia could have been devised than frankly asking Japan if she was willing to come into line with other negihbors of Russia and sign a pact of non-aggression.

But while Mr. Inukai gave a facile assurance (as facile and probably as worthless as those assurances given to the League of Nations by Japan) that Japan had no intention of infringing the interests of the USSR or the Chinese Eastern railway he remarked that his government had not yet studied the Soviet proposal.

What will be his final reply on this subject? Theoretically and morally Japan cannot refuse to negotiatie such a pact. She has signed the Paris Peace Pact, which is a pact of non-aggression denouncing war as an instrument of national policy. A non-aggression pact with Russia amounts to an individual treaty between two countries on the lines of the Paris Pact, which is a multi-lateral Pact. By implication Japan declares, by signing the Paris Pact, her peaceful intentions to the world, Russia and China included. That she has not upheld her solemn word so far as China is concerned the whole world knows and therefore Russia may be forgiven for having qualms about what her real policy is towards Siberia, and Russia may be expected to take measures to find out what she can of Japan's intentions. If Japan's assertions of friendliness are mere bluff then the invitation to negotiate a

pact of non-aggression will find it out; the bluff will be called.

Mr. Yoshizawa has said that the Russian proposal has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet and a *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo says the general belief is that Japan will decline the offer as it is considered the Paris Pact is sufficient, Japan and Russia both being signatories of this document. But that is hardly enough. Japan signed this general treaty but it did not prevent her making war on China: the same thing may operate as regards Russia. Why is Japan so reluctant to come down from the general to the particular?

It is now becoming well-known that Japan's domestic and financial situation is critical: that it is merely national feeling over Manchuria that is holding the country together. Hotheads have led her into Manchuria and may lead her into Siberia. Russia wants to know, but does not appear to be getting a very satisfactory answer.

THE PROPOSED NEW "REPUBLIC" OF MANCHURIA

THERE are persistent reports from north China and Manchuria that the Japanese are adroitly "engineering" the movement to have Manchuria declare its independence from the rest of China. It will be remembered that a short while ago there were persistent rumors that an attempt would be made to restore the Manchu dynasty so far as Manchuria was concerned and that Prince Kung would be the Prime Minister in a monarchy to be ruled over by the "Boy Emperor," or, as he is known in everyday life, Mr. Pu Yi. The Japanese claimed from the very beginning that they did not approve of the Monarchist idea and that they would not support the scheme, which they said was sponsored mostly by Prince Kung. Strange as it may seem the Japanese are now stated to be in favor of a Republican form of administration in Manchuria. However, they want Mr. Pu Yi to be the first president. According to latest reports the proclamation of the new independent Mukden government has been set for February 6, which is the first day of the first moon according to the lunar calendar—in other words, on Chinese New Year Day. In this connection it is to be noted, that is if the Japanese telegrams are to be believed, that a movement has been started by White Russians in Manchuria, with some 2,000 living in Mukden as the center, for the purpose of acquiring the nationality of the new State of Manchuria. Just what reaction or connection Marshal Chiang Hsueh-liang, the former Manchurian warload, will display or has towards the new regime is not clear, but recent telegrams indicate that the Marshal is not happy in his relations to the Nanking government, whom he accuses of "letting him down" in the matter of coming to his rescue at Chinchow and who since that time has repeatedly asked Nanking for funds. As far as one can judge Nanking has not been remitting funds to the Marshal and as a result he has threatened to "go it on his own." In the meantime Marshal Chiang is making his headquarters at Peiping and is accused by the Japanese of doing his utmost to thwart their plans of inducing Tang Yu-lin at Jehol to support the Manchurian independence movement.

China's Need of a Modern Moses to Lead It Out of the Financial Wilderness

IT was said of Andrew Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, in the early days of the American Republic that he smote the rock of public credit and as a result abundant streams of revenue burst forth. The simile was based on the Biblical account of the Jewish patriarch Moses smiting a rock, thus causing water to gush forth. A Chinese financial Moses seems now to be very badly needed, as the streams of national revenue have almost run dry, being not nearly sufficient to meet current expenses, even after drastic pruning. Probably an even better simile, also from the Bible, is that a Chinese Moses is needed to lead the country out of the financial wilderness. If China cannot meet its obligations it will, of course, have to declare a moratorium, and despite the fact that not a few Western nations have adopted such an expedient it is not likely that with all its financial difficulties, China will allow itself to stain its financial reputation in a similar manner. The alternative, of course, is to raise sufficient money, and the Chinese bankers generally have shown a willingness to furnish the funds from their very ample resources, but subject to certain important conditions. The bankers are, first of all, business men and they wish to see their loans secured and wish to be assured that their funds are not allowed to vanish in the thin air. The bankers are not particularly enthusiastic over the assurances from Nanking that the monthly expenditure is to be reduced to $18,000,000, when with that is coupled the fact that $16,000,000 of it is to be devoted to military expenses, leaving a balance of only $2,000,000 for administrative expenses. The natural query of the bankers is: What is the necessity for spending $16,000,000 a month for military purposes at the present time?

In the meantime the members of the Canton faction who are in control, at least hominally, in Nanking, continue to be in the unenviable position of having to plead with their erstwhile "enemies" to come to their rescue and to lead them out of the morass, mostly financial, into which they are daily sinking more deeply. The situation of Mr. Sun Fo, the president of the Executive Yuan, is made all the more difficult by the fact that the support given him by some of his erstwhile colleagues in South China is of the flimsiest character, and as regards Mr. Hu Han-min, he has definitely made it known that he does not intend to come up to Nanking, although he softens his refusal with the excuse that he is not physically in a condition to stand the strain of office. In the meantime important conferences have been held at Hangchow, to which General Chiang Kai-shek recently removed his headquarters, after having spent but a short time

in the relative seclusion of his native village of Fenghua. No doubt the readers of *The Review* are anxiously waiting to have all the ins and outs of the present situation explained to them, but frankly, if any one can make head or tail out of the present situation it is more than the editor of *The Review* can do and he has had considerable experience in keeping track of events in China. A few days ago we were quite pleased to see it stated in a streamer heading in large type in the daily newspaper in Shanghai which is in the best position to get accurate news of events in China that Gen. Chiang and Mr. Wang Ching-wei were going to proceed to Nanking together. But when we read through the text we found that this decision was contingent upon Mr. Hu Han-min, who stubbornly insists on staying in South China, making the trip to Nanking with them. Further than that a black type box article in another part of the same paper stated that Mr. Hu Han-min himself had stated definitely that he did *not* intend to proceed to Nanking. So we could not help but feel that these three big Chinese leaders were engaged in the pleasant game of what is euphemistically termed "passing the buck."

Mr. Sun Fo flew to Hangchow January 16 in General Chiang's private airplane for a conference. Others who conferred with General Chiang at Hangchow during the week were Mr. T. V. Soong, until recently Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industries; and it would appear that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen also made the trip to Hangchow, although her ideas on Chinese politics are considerably at variance with those of General Chiang. In other words, there was a regular reunion at Hangchow of the various members of the Soong family, for it is always to be remembered that General Chiang and Dr. Kung are married to sisters of Mr. T. V. Soong, and that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen is also one of the Soong sisters. While these conferences at Hangchow were in progress the representatives in Nanking of the various provincial armies were making insistent demands that the troops under their command should be paid. The army delegates stated that the troops had received only thirty percent of their pay for December and had received nothing whatever so far this month. In such circumstances the aid from the Shanghai bankers is urgently needed, but we have good reason to believe that they are not willing to put up the necessary funds now and in the future unless their disposition is eventually placed in the hands of some one more experienced in such matters than those at present at the financial helm in Nanking. There are persistent indications that in the end General Chiang Kai-shek will proceed to Nanking to straighten out matters in army circles and that Mr. T. V. Soong, despite the fact that *Kuo Min* is continually hinting that he may be appointed Minister to France, will in the end be asked by the bankers to resume his post at the Ministry of Finance, or that he be given a post where he will control China's finances, among the suggestions made being that he become chairman of the National Finance Commission—in other words that Mr. Soong should be the modern Moses who would be entrusted with the task of leading China out of the financial wilderness. Mr. Soong has an excellent record as a careful and honest guardian of funds and the fact that he has been insistent in season and out of season on economy has made him "solid" with his brother bankers. No doubt Mr. Soong would make an excellent Minister to France, but it seems to us that he would be of much greater service to his country if he were once more placed in a position to say when the country's purse strings should be loosened, and when they should not.

THE LEIPZIG FAIR

IT is not the custom of *The Review* to call special attention to advertisements, but the Leipzig Fair has become sufficiently famous to warrant calling attention to it as a matter of public interest. As will be noted in another column, the Spring Fair will start March 6 next, the textile fair continuing until March 9, the sports goods and furniture fair until March 10, the samples fair until March 12, and the engineering and building fair until March 16. It will be noted that the Leipzig Fair management is offering a free trip, particulars of which are to be had from the honorary Shanghai representative at 24, The Bund, Shanghai, Room 9-A. The advertising of this Fair in the Far East is once more a demonstration of the keen interest which German merchants and manufacturers are taking in the China market, and the fact that *The Review* has been selected as a medium of making its attractions known to China may be taken as recognition of the value which is attached to this journal as an international advertising medium. *The Review* confidently makes the claim that it has more Chinese readers than any other publication in the English language, and further—and this is a matter of particular interest to advertisers whose appeal is to the world in general—its circulation, although naturally largest in China, extends to practically every country in the world and is particularly extensive in that great Chinese "empire" which is to be found in the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, Manila, and the South Seas generally.

Ataman Semenoff Again Active

A special dispatch to the Shanghai *Evening Post* from Mukden, Jan. 19 stated that Japanese army movements in North Manchuria and Mongolia, where there is a large population of White Russians and Mongolians, is reported to have had the effect of stirring anew the ambitions of Ataman Semenoff, who received financial and military backing from Japan for various counter-revolutionary moves in Siberia during the World War. Semenoff, to whom the Japanese Court awarded more than G.$2,000,000 previously belonging to the Government established by the late Admiral Koltchak, and which the Japanese authorities seized on the conclusion of the intervention operations in Siberia, has been residing for some time in Dairen. Recently he has been travelling back and forth between Tientsin and Mukden, interviewing some of his old Cossack followers and promising them new military adventures in the Trans-Baikal district, which lies directly northwest of the Chinese province of Heilungkiang. Although the Japanese authorities claim that Semenoff is a discredited man, this repudiation does not prevent the Cossack leader from claiming that he has Japanese support.

Ostroumoff, another White Russian leader, who formerly was head of the Chinese Eastern Railway but was ousted from that position as a result of Soviet influence, is now residing in Tientsin, and declares that he has Japanese support in resuming control of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the event of a puppet Chinese Government in North Manchuria finally deciding to oust the Soviet Government from its control of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Chinchow—and After

(Written at Tientsin on Jan. 15 for the Manchester Guardian)

THE writer departed from Mukden on the 10:40 a.m. train, December 29, bound for Chinchow which at that time was the headquarters of all that remained of the Fengtien provincial government. Since Chinchow was only some 150 miles from Mukden, it was the writer's intention to spend the night in that city and return to Mukden the following day, this being the usual procedure of the foreign newspapermen stationed in Mukden who desired to maintain contact with the skeleton administration which the Chinese had established in Chinchow following the expulsion of their government from Mukden by the Japanese Kwantung Army.

But the writer did not return to Mukden the following day because the train was followed one hour later by a Japanese armored train and the Japanese drive on Chinchow had begun. In fact the drive on Chinchow had started two days earlier from the port of Yingkow (Newchwang), but it was not generally realized that Chinchow was the objective as the Japanese had camouflaged their campaign as an "anti-bandit" action. However, it soon was evident that something unusual was occurring because several Japanese airplanes circled over the train at Hsinmin station, about fifty miles out of Mukden, and one of the planes dropped a bomb in an open field, sending up a cloud of dust about a quarter of a mile from the station. This occasioned little comment on the part of the Japanese troops stationed at Hsinmin or the Chinese population as the dropping of bombs in that vicinity had become a more or less regular performance on the part of the Japanese bombers when they returned to that district from their "anti-bandit" expeditions to the west. One of the Chinese railway employees explained the dropping of bombs in the open fields about Hsinmin as due to the fact that the Japanese aviators did not wish to take any bombs back to Mukden, hence cleared their loads when passing over Hsinmin, the last important landmark before entering the environs of Mukden.

The exodus of Chinese from the Japanese Concession at Tientsin as a result of the so-called Tientsin "affairs" during November last.

When the Chinese fled from the Japanese concession at Tientsin, at the time of the Tientsin "affairs" during November last.

Alough the train departed from Huangkutun station, just out of Mukden, at 10:40 a.m. it was well after one o'clock before we got away from Hsinmin due to the Japanese practice of searching all Chinese passengers of whom there probably were more than 300 aboard, most of them of the peasant class, in the third-class cars.

Japanese sentries very much on the job in Tientsin—located a considerable distance from the Manchuria front but still within the scope of Japanese military activities.

This searching of Chinese passengers on the Peiping-Mukden Railway, by the Japanese military was most thorough and likewise unexplainable. It began shortly after the occupation of the Manchurian capital on September 18 and is still continuing, although through train service between Mukden and Tientsin was disrupted on December 29 and had not been resumed up to the time of writing. At first the Japanese soldiers did their searching of Chinese passengers on the station platform at Hungkutun, the Chinese being compelled to open their parcels and bedding rolls on the station platform and worse, divest themselves of most of their clothing. The writer observed one instance where a Chinese woman was compelled to remove all her clothing down to her waist—in weather which was around the zero mark—but this occasioned some undesirable publicity, so the Japanese military gave orders for the searching to be conducted on the trains well out of Mukden but still inside the Japanese lines. This was done at Chuluho and Hsinmin and occasioned a delay of three hours. The writer watched this searching of Chinese passengers on several occasions and neverd observe the Japanese searchers find anything incriminating. When the spokesman of Gen. Honjo's headqarters in Mukden was asked as to the reason for the search he replied that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was sending messengers back and forth between Mukden and Peiping and that said messengers were communicating with Chinese bandits and so-called "plainclothes" men who were allegedly disturbing peace and order within the Japanese lines. The Chinese railway employees, being more practical minded, explained that the Japanese were really trying to discourage travel on the P. M. R. and force passegers to use the Japanese South Manchuria Railway and Japanese steamship lines from Dairen to Chinese ports to the south.

The evidence of unusual developments was apparent as our train proceeded in the direction of Chinchow because the crowds of people at the stations rapidly increased and before long there was a near riot at each station as the excited populace tried to board our already overcrowded train. Soon we learned that our train was being closely followed by a Japanese armored train and when we reached Tahushan station, about seventy-five miles east of Chinchow we were joined by Mr. James Parks, chief traiffic controller, who explained that the Japanese troops were advancing rapidly toward Kuopangze from Yingkow and that the Chinese had begun to withdraw their troops from all points to the east of the Taling River, which is about a dozen miles from Chinchow. It was then about 9 o'clock at night and Mr. Parks said he had been working all day trying to satisfy two sets of Chinese masters, one being

This Chinese martyr to Japanese militarism, a Tientsin civilian, got in the way of a Japanese bullet at the time of the Tientsin incidents of last November.

Chinese merchants who were trying to get their goods, including vast stores of coal, moved out before the Japanese invasion and the other the Chinese generals who were trying to get cars to move their troops from various points on the line to Chinchow and beyond. This was the first actual news that the Chinese had decided to evacuate Chinchow without a fight, for Mr. Parks had moved some 500 troops from Tahushan to Chinchow that afternoon. Since our car was already overcrowded with soldiers and refugee civilians, we accepted Mr. Parks' hospitality and rode in his service car the rest of the way to Chinchow, which required about three hours as there were long stops at all the stations to permit troop trains and armored trains to pass ahead of our train.

This is a very "hard-boiled" Japanese sentry on the job at one of the barricades leading into the Japanese concession in Tientsin.

When we reached Kuopangze station the excitement had increased because the Japanese troops were advancing toward that place and Japanese air-bombers had visited the city during the afternoon and dropped a few bombs in the open fields adjacent to the city, one bomb allegedly killing a soldier and wounding a number of civilians. One of the foreign military observers who inspected some of these bomb-holes said the explosives used must have been of a very strong character as the craters were twelve feet deep and eighteen feet across at the top. He saw one bomb which had failed to explode and it was five feet tall and weighed some 200 pounds. A Chinese farmer, apparently lacking in imagination, had retrieved the bomb from his field and had concealed it under a pile of kaoliang stalks, evidently in the hope of selling it back to the Japanese army later on. Kuopangze station, in the dim electric lights, was a picture of utter chaos with hundreds of Chinese soldiers and civilians tring to board trains for the east. Kuopangze station is the junction point where the branch line running from the sea at Yingkow joins the P. M. R., hence two streams of traffic converged at this point. We finally got away and had no further stops until our train reached the Taling River where it was rumored the Chinese intended to destroy the bridge and make a stand against the advancing Japanese troops. We reached Chinchow, the seat of the provisional Fengtien Government about midnight and after a walk of about a half-mile reached the abandoned Communications University where the foreign military observers had established temporary quarters about a month previously. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, whose recommendations to the League had been partially responsible for the stationing of the military observers at Chinchow, had done everything possible to make their stay comfortable. He supplied the building and coal for heating purposes, while the P.M.R. had loaned

Japanese soldiers on the look-out for the "enemy" on the outskirts of the Japanese Concession at Tientsin.

some of its dining-car staff for the maintenance of a mess. At one time there were eleven foreign observers quartered in the main building of the Communications University, representing Great British, United States, France, Italy, Poland, and Spain, but when the writer arrived the number had decreased to six, including the military attaches of Britain, America and France, with their assistants. The writer remained in Chinchow until New Year's Eve, being the only newspaperman privileged to view the Chinese exodus and practically the last foreigner to get out of the place before the arrival of the Japanese forces.

Chinchow isn't much to speak about as a city, its commerce being largely restricted to the export of goat skins which are collected from Jehol province to the north. Politically it became internationally important as the last seat of the Chinese Manchurian administration of the House of Chang, including the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his son, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, now sojourning in Peiping. When the Manchurian Government was driven out of Mukden on September 18, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang gave instructions for the officials to remain at Chinchow, hence the city became a sort of rallying place for the remnants of the Chinese army and officialdom which had been expelled from the Manchurian capital. The actual number of Chinese troops at Chinchow on December 30 did not exceed 20,000 and they were scattered along the railway and in the nearby villages. The foreign military observers were more than correct in their statements to the League that the Chinchow army did not constitute a menace to the Japanese administration in Mukden or the South Manchuria Railway. As a matter of fact the Chinchow army of Marshal Chang did not constitute a menace to anybody. Many of the soldiers had previously been quartered in the Pay-Ta-Ying barracks at Mukden and had been blown out of their beds by the Japanese heavy artillery and hand-grenades on the night of September 18. They had been pursued all over the map by the Japanese air-bombers as they retreated from Mukden, hence their appearance upon arrival at Chinchow may better be imagined than described. Their most marked characteristic was their friendliness toward westerners, and their pronounced fear of the Japanese. Most of these Chinese soldiers were natives of Manchuria and their chief object in life was to get back to their homes in the villages of Fengtien and Kirin provinces. Any soldier, however, who discarded his uniform and atttempted to get back to his home village, was immediately labeled as a "dangerous plain-clothes" man sent by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for the purpose of "disturbing peace and order" within the Japanese zone.

Although Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang established his provisional government at Chinchow shortly after September 18, little was heard of the place until October 8 when a number of Japanese air-bombers flew over the city and dropped some 80 high-explosives in the vicinity of the Communications University (then housing the government officials) and the railway yards. Some twenty persons, chiefly railway workers were killed and injured but also including a Russian professor who was employed by the University. He was conducting a class at the time and hearing the explosions stepped out of the front door just in time to receive the splinter of a shell. The Japanese military at first attempted to minimize the Chinchow bombing, stating that they had only dropped a "few hand grenades" in the vicinity of the Chinese barracks located about ten miles out of the city, but the facts shortly were made public and according to report the repercussions in Geneva were practically as severe as they had been in Chinchow. It brought the first definite realization of the seriousness of the Japanese military adventure in respect to Manchuria and according to rumor in Mukden it had the effect of forcing the hands of the Japanese General Staff which at that time was being restricted by the civilian authorities. From then on the Japanese war machine was in the saddle and the common slogan in the Japanese press was "no interference by any outside party." The bombing of Chinchow also had the practical effect of causing the Powers to station their military observers in the city for the purpose of checking up on further Japanese activities.

Japan's next gesture toward Chinchow was late in November, when Mr. W. H. Steele, traffic Superintendent of the Peiping-Mukden line, stationed at Mukden, suddenly discovered upon arriving at his office one morning that the Japanese had taken possession during the night and were engaged in dispatching troop trains in the direction of Chinchow. He demanded an explanation for the presence of armed Japanese soldiers in his office and the sealing of his railway telephones and telegraph instruments. The only reply he received was a bayonet thrust against his chest by a grim-visaged Japanese soldier who ordered all the Chinese and British railway staff employes out of the station. The Japanese military headquarters was ominously silent about the affair at the regular morning conference with the newspaper correspondents and finally when the correspondents drove out to Hungkutun station to see what was going on, they found only the Japanese military in charge. However, a Chinese railway employe before being driven from the station had had sufficient presence of mind to write out a record of the departure of some fifteen Japanese troops trains and armored trains and had pinned the single sheet of paper to the wall of the office. In making this advance on Chinchow, the Japanese had secretly, during the night, connected the tracks of the Japanese S. M. R. line and the P. M. R. and had used the rolling stock and engines of the Japanese line. The plan had been well formulated and was executed without a hitch—but something happened.

Just what happened never has been explained, but before nightfall of the same day the Japanese had reversed their trains and were bringing them back to Mukden. Some of the foreign military observers who had insisted upon going to Chinchow with the last Japanese troops trains, were astonished to find their train on a siding and shortly afterward an engine attached to the rear, the direction of the train being reversed. Still there was no explanation of the strange procedure from Gen. Honjo's headquarters. Three days later after all of the Japanese troops and military trains had been withdrawn, the spokesman of the Kwantung Army announced casually that there never had been any intention of advancing on

(*Continued on page 259*)

French Colonial Policy in China as Reflected in the Shanghai French Concession

BY M. K. HAN

The writer of this article, a Chinese, after pointing out that such vices as gambling, opium dealing and houses of ill-fame are allowed to exist openly in the French Concession in Shanghai, charges that wherever the French flag flies in China, social conditions are worse than under other foreign flags. He further argues that as French trade in China is not of such importance as to make a boycott effective the only way to get rid of the evils which thrive under French protection is to get rid of the French extraterritorial privileges under the protection of which the Chinese are made the victims of vice in a way which they would not be under a purely Chinese administration.

IN the past two decades, when China was in upheaval, China's outstanding foreign relations were chiefly with Japan and Great Britain. For any kind of political humiliations laid on her shoulders, the only and effective resisting weapon was the boycott of goods and trade. This can well be proved by the extensive boycott of Japanese trade and goods in 1919 and in subsequent years, as well as the boycott resulting from the Manchurian Incident and the boycott of British goods in 1925 and 1926. British trade in China since its downfall in 1925 and 1926 has not yet recovered normalcy—not to speak of expansion. By using this non-military resistance instrument, both Japan and Great Britain here, more or less, yielded to Chinese aspirations. Practically whenever international trouble has occurred in China, it is always either Japan or Great Britain which has been implicated and they are the ones to suffer the wrath of the Chinese. Because of the fact that in these two decades China has suffered much at the hands of the powers politically, whenever anything humiliating is heaped upon them the Chinese will pay use every means in their power to see to it that their territorial integrity and their political sovereignty are respected. Because of their vast trade and commerce in China, the Japanese and Britishers have often interfered with Chinese domestic politics and have often laid humiliations on China. Consequently boycotts resulted. While Japan and Great Britain have always been involved in Chinese politics, France has hardly been implicated at all. France has not done anything sensational in the last two decades with respect to Chinese sovereignty and humiliations. Formerly France used to go hand in hand with Great Britain, but later on she changed her China policy. Therefore, she escaped the notice of the Chinese and no such thing as a boycott of French goods has ever taken place in China. Although from the political point of view, she is indifferent, socially, France adopts the *laissez-faire* policy, which ruins, degradates and demoralizes the Chinese people to a very large extent. For these wrongs done by France on China, there is no way for China to seek revenge China cannot resort to that method of boycott of goods for the French position in China is quite different from that of Japan and Great Britain.

Politically, France is indifferent and she only takes the cue from the other powers. In fact, her chief interest in China is not the same as is that of Japan, Great Britain and the U. S. A. France does not figure largely in China's import trade. Comparing her trade and investments in China with those of the other powers, she ranks fifth. But if we look from another angle, we shall see that France has a great interest in missionary work in China. In the newspapers, we can always find articles about Japanese and British relations with China, but very seldom can one find anything about French relations with China. Although France has been active not from the political point of view, but socially, she has done more harm to the Chinese than any other nations that have had contact with China. In fact, social degradations are even worse than political humiliations. Once a man has committed any of the social evils, it is very hard for him to escape from the indulgence; and futhermore, these indulgences will ruin his body and destroy his wealth—which in turn has a great effect upon society as a whole.

Anyone who travels in China will find, whenever he visits the French concessions and settlements gambling houses of ill-fame and opium dens and other vices existing, primarily under extraterritoriality privileges. There are such social evils in other places, but they are usually operated in secret and the authorities shown sincerity in their intentions to suppress such demoralizing influences. But in the French concessions, nothing of that sort has ever been seriously attempted by the French authorities. If we only take the local French Concession as an example, we shall find the following existing situation.

Gambling

The Editor of the *China Weekly Review* in some of the previous issues of this journal attacked local conditions in the French Concession. The roulette houses formerly existed in both the International Settlement and the French Concession. But through the good work of the Settlement Police, those houses were, on orders from the Municipal Council, closed down in the International Settlement. If there are still any, they are at least operated in secret. But the roulette houses in the French Concession are operating as usual and the French authorities have never attempted seriously to do anything to suppress them. The dog-race courses formerly also existed in both the International Settlement and the French Concession. Through the strong protestations of the Chinese and Japanese, the International Settlement Council finally took action and closed them down. Before the closing, it was conjectured that the face course in the French Concession would also close, seeing that the British courses had been closed. But instead of co-operating with the International Settlement, the French authorities still let the course in the French Concession carry on as usual. In fact, the closing down of the two dog race courses in the International Settlement gave increased business to the Candidrome Dog Race Course. Since the closing down of the two British dog race courses, people have flocked to the French Concession. Thereupon the French course stopped issuing complimentary tickets and began charging everybody an entrance fee of fifty cents and one dollar. No matter how the people and officials protested, the French authorities turned deaf ears to them all, What can the Chinese do? Can they resort to boycott? The French authorities are not afraid of the boycott of their trade, as their trade is not of much consequence in China. There would be no effect from that, so long as French citizens themselves do not indulgie in gambling, the French authorities will not do anything for the welfare of the Chinese people in uplifting their economic and social standards. The French authorities govern the Chinese in the French Concessions as they govern the natives in their colonies! The French attitude is; Let the "natives" go to degradation and demoralization; their fate is no concern of the French nation.

Houses of Ill Fame

Although this is a serious problem to every municipality in China as elsewhere this vice in the French Concession pr esents a very peculiar situation. When one takes a stroll along the Rue Montigny shortly after seven in the afternoon, one will find a long row of girls ranging from the Great World Amusement Ground to as far as Nanyang Chiao (南陽橋). The French Concession police are doing nothing whatever to stop this immoral traffic. If people say that this sort of thing also occurs in the International Settlement, it can be replied that in the International Settlement, whenever such girls see policemen, they try to run away. This shows that the Settlement police are doing something. But in the French Concession, these girls stand before the eyes of the policemen and they (the policemen) take them for granted as regular business women. Although this matter is a problem to every student of municipal government, yet the demoralizing conditions in the French Concession at present are phenomenal. Houses of ill fame are to be found everywhere in the French Concession. Everywhere one goes, one will find these houses in big rows. So long as French nationals are not concerned in this trade, the French authorities do not do anything to curb the trade in any way.

Opium

Opium: Perhaps the biggest illicit trade in Shanghai is the trade in opium. It has its center in the French Concession. Sometime ago H. G. W. Woodhead made an investigation of the opium dens in Shanghai. A long list of the dens was published in the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury*. But despite the publication of those addresses, none of the dens in the French Concession, which were contained in the

list, were closed. Although there are opium dens in other parts of Shanghai, the largest ones are in the French Concession. One will always find that the big hauls of opium are located in the French Concession. As to the French nationals, they have the local French Consulate General to govern them. So long as their rights and privileges are well kept and protected, they will let the Chinese do whatever they wish. Whenever the local Chinese authorities wish to do something against these social evils, they have to contend with the fact that the French Concession is governed by the French under extraterritoriality privileges. The Chinese have protested, but the French authorities are obstinate and have not done anything at all.

Chinese Degredation Due to French Over-Lordship

Apparently it is the Chinese that are concerned in this social-defaming work, but actually, it is the French *laissez-faire* policy that makes them to be such. If the French authorities do not put forth a hand to curb these social evils, then actually, they are promoting such social evils and assisting in foisting these demoralizing vices upon the Chinese. The tendency at the present time is that when anything socially unsound is discovered in the International Settlement, it is immediately removed to the French Concession where it can comfortably settle down and therefore the French Concession in Shanghai today has become, morally speaking, the dirtiest spot in the Orient.

The only reason which the writer can think of as to why the local French authorities do not keep out all these social evils, is perhaps due to lack of funds to run the municipal government. It is to be noted that most of the important business houses and industrial enterprises are in the International Settlement and in Chinese territory. A large part of the French Concession is used for residences. In order to keep up such a big municipality, there must be large sources of income. The International Settlement has different sources of income, yet with all the various big businesses within the Settlement as its back, the Municipal government oftentimes still cannot meet its budget. I very much suspect that French Municipal Government derives, at least indirectly, income from these social evils, and that possibly is the reason why the French authorities do not keep out those variours existing social evils from the French Concession. The French authorities surely must realize the demoralizing effect of these evils upon the Chinese. The French psychology seems to be that so long as the authorities can raise enough money to run the municipality, they have little interest in the sources from which it is derived. As to the after-effect, what do they care? It is the Chinese that are the sufferers. Arguments often come up that Chinese are opium smokers. But who is it that is responsible for the situation. Extrality has a great deal to do with the social evils. So long as the French nationals are not affected in anyway, the French authorities. will not do anything to remedy the existing situation Looking around the world, one will always find everywhere that it is under the rule of the French that similar conditions exist. Sometime ago, a mosquito paper carried the news that every day there is someone committing suicides in the French Concession. The investigation made by the paper alleged that the sole cause is the gambling evil. To what extent do the French authorities wish to degrade the Chinese people! It was alleged that in the Autumn of year before last, the Hankow French Concession had consented to the establishing of a roulette house in Hankow. Everything was well arranged. But it was hotly attacked by the Hankow dailies and the mosquito papers and finally it was obliged to be closed. Everywhere in China, where French Concessions exist one will always find that the social evil exists to a tremendous extent. To what extent shall we tolerate such colonial policy to be applied to China!

China, although greatly handicapped in international relations in these years, is nevertheless an independent country. We cannot tolerate such a colonial policy. Perhaps the only efficient way to curb or to get rid of these evils is to get rid of extraterritoriality. Protests have been made to the French authorities, but to no avail. Boycott will not bring the desired result. So long as extraterritoriality exists, there is no way to remove all these shameful conditions which exist in the French concessions and there is no way to uplift the moral standards of the Chinese and to relieve them from the easy money craze, or to get rid of the opiate opium, which is the first-grade and number-one curse to mankind. But the social evils protected by the French extrality privileges will leave a black spot in the history of Sino-French international relations.

Shanghai, January 17, 1932.

New Governor Installed at Tsitsihar

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Tsitsihar, January 3, 1932.—This evening posters were strung across the streets in several places stating that people should not believe the report that the Japanese had taken Chinchow and that Chang Hsueh-liang had been defeated. The Chinese state that the Japanese put up these notices, though no one seems to know just how they did it or for what reason. The notices were in the form of long strips of cloth, with Chinese characters, suspended across the street. They remained up all the next day.

January 4.—There are reported to be almost eighteen hundred (1800) of Chang Ching-hui's Chinese troops in the city.

January 5.—More of Chang Ching-hui's troops have arrived. It is said that the total number is almost 4,000. They are quartered at the Neng Yeh Middle School of Tsitsihar. The troops came from south Manchuria via Taonan and are said to have been armed by the Japanese with equipment originally belonging to the Chinese army in Manchuria. They are clad in grey uniforms and look a good deal like Gen. Ma Chan Shan's troops who were here before the advent of the Japanese. Recently we have seen Chang Ching Hui's men marching in the streets of Tsitsihar and trying desperately to present an orderly, military appearance, but showing plainly that they were having a hard time at it. The appearance of the men would seem to be quite in accord with the current report that most of them are bandits and unemployed undesirables who have been enlisted in Chang Ching Hui's forces. The number of Japanese troops in the city is reported to be from three to five hundred (300-500), quartered in three places.

The Tsitsihar police office has issued a regulation warning civilians to be off the streets after five p.m.

January 6.—Much busy activity clearing away a heavy snowfall, the first real one of the season. Men at work decorating the south gate of the walled city with paper flowers and electric lights and large illuminated characters reading *"Welcome,"* in preparation for the expected advent of Chang Ching Hui from Harbin. The gate of the entrance to the Governor's residence and office in the walled city was being similarly prepared. In the evening Chang Ching Hui arrived from Harbin. As the little shuttle train from Angangki was not operating, presumably on account of heavy snowfall, he transferred at Angangki to the Taonan-Tsitsihar Railway and entered Tsitsihar by the East Station.

January 7.—At 11 a.m. Chang Ching Hui was installed as Governor of Heilungkiang Province. In spite of the gaudy decorations prepared to "welcome" him, the Chinese here are outspoken in calling him a traitor. During the morning the police and Chinese troops (Chang Ching-hui's men) were stationed for about ten blocks of the main street south of the walled city and refused to allow pedestrians or vehicles to approach nearer than 200 feet of the main street. Those who attempted to do so, including the writer, were driven off at the points of bayonets. At the south gate of the walled city, where the large characters Huan Ying ("Welcome") were displayed, were a dozen or so police and soldiers with rifles and bayonets, and in the side street at each side a crowd of about two hundred persons, kept at bay by very energetic soldiers, at the points of bayonets. It seemed a ridiculous stage play, the gaily decorated mockery of a welcome, and a squad of armed men to protect the new governor from the crowd. At one side of the south gate of the walled city the Japanese flag was flying. Many Chinese Republic flags have been flown—the main street was gay with them—in welcome of Chang Ching Hui. The writer saw one American flag over a store, with 36 six pointed stars!

A member of the Kuomintang who arrived yesterday from Hailun reported that General Ma Chan Shan had received a telegram from Chang Hsueh-liang instructing him not to try to re-capture Tsitsihar from the Japanese.

There are no longer Japanese in the Tsitsihar Post Office preventing the delivery of Chinese newspapers, but there are Chinese censors opening letters for the Japanese. Our English newspaper from Tientsin has not come for four days; presumably the fighting at Chinchow has broken the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

The Post Office truck which carries mail three times a week from Tsitsihar to Taheiho on the Amur River and to intermediate points, has been heavily armed with iron plates on top, sides, front and rear, as a protection against bandit attacks, and can be seen going through the city on its way northward flying a white flag with the character "YU" ("mail").

Chinese Optical Company---China's Premier Spectacles-Fitting Concern

BY TRYPHON KU

Owing to the conservatism of the Chinese spectacles manufacturers and their ignorance of optical science, the optical trade in China in the closing years of the Ching Dynasty was completely monopolized in the hands of foreigners. In order to compete with foreigners in this important industry, Messrs. S. T. Chang and S. L. Chow organized the Chinese Opticial Company at the corner of Nanking and Lloyd Roads in Shanghai in 1911, this being the first modern optical company in China to employ scientific methods in fitting spectacles. Mr. Chang, manager of the Company, has made a thorough study of optical science and the technique of scientific manufacturing of glasses. His success in this enterprise has aroused general admiration and convinced the public that native-made spectacles are by no means inferior to the imported products. The business of the Company soon became prosperous and its supplies fell short of the public demand. In 1913, the Company established a branch at Peking and in the following year, another branch was opened in Tientsin and Hankow respectively. In the same year, the company was formally registered in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and secured a first class Commendation Order from the Peking Government. In 1917, a branch was added at Hongkong and 1918 saw the opening of more branches at Nanking, Canton and Tsinan. In order to extend its business into the Three Eastern Provinces, a new branch was established at Mukden in 1919. At present, the business of the Company is almost nation-wide, its products enjoying much popularity both among Chinese and foreigners.

The Company has provided itself with a complete and modern equipment of spectacles-making apparatus and retained the services of several expert opticians to fit glasses for customers. Owing to these two special features, glasses fitted by the Company can accommodate the eyesight with a high degree of accuracy, which accounts for the popularity of its products and the prosperity of its business. Commendatory tablets have been presented by many Chinese leaders, including the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Gen. Chen Chi-mei, Military Governor of Shanghai during the 1911 Revolution, and others. Medals were also awarded by the Panama Exhibition. Since the establishment of the National Government, the Company has been re-registered with the National Bureau of Registration and sparing no effort to continue to improve its products so as to merit continued public confidence and patronage.

Scene in the Grinding Room of the Chinese Optical Company, Shanghai

Important Freight Transportation Conference Opened in Nanking

An urgent freight transportation conference was formally opened in the Ministry of Railways at Nanking Monday afternoon, January 18, with an attendance of a large number of representatives from practically every line of the Chinese National Railways, including Peiping-Hankow, Peiping-Liaoning, Tientsin-Pukow, Nanking-Shanghai, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo, Peiping-Suiyuan, Tao-Ching, Lung-Hai, Kiao-Tsi, etc. And an equally large number of representatives were appointed from the different departments of the Ministary itself.

This conference is intended to be a preliminary step towards the complete commercialization of the National Railways. The purpose of calling this conference, as declared in an opening address by Minister Yoh Kung-Cho, a veteran Administrator of Chinese Railways, is to expedite the freight traffic, to relieve freight congestion as well as to meet the actual demands of transportation.

In order to accomplish this purpose, the veteran Minister further declared, not only closer and better co-ordination between different railways is necessary, but more effective co-operation with other transportation agencies and industrial and financial organizations must also be secured.

The conference which is going to last about a week, is expected to formulate detailed and effective plans for the movement of such urgent freight as famine relief articles, grain, coal, etc., and shall, in addition. devise ways and means of drawing the shipping public and the railways closer together. It goes without saying that the shipping public is greatly interested in the meeting. The termination of freight congestion and an immediate improvement in the efficiency and economy of railway freight service may be confidently looked for as the final outcome of the conference.

Russian Community Holds General Meeting, Elects M. Kotenev as Leader

A general meeting of representatives of various Russian public bodies and delegates of Russian commercial, industrial and professional circles of Shanghai took place on Sunday, Jan. 17, in the Salle de Fetes Municipale, 11 Route Vallon, Shanghai.

Forty-two public bodies and 32 groups of various denomination were represented. A. M. Kotenev, author of several legal books and a member of the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was elected President.

V.I. Korniloff, a leading Russian merchant and general manager of the Compagnie Francaise de Commerce en Chine, and N. J. Fomin, Chairman of the Russian National Community, were appointed Vice-Presidents.

Europe Took Britain's Gold---Not U. S. A.

The British Board of Trade published statistics last week showing that Great Britain's net loss of gold bullion and coin during 1931 was chiefly to France, Holland and Switzerland and that said countries, and not the United States, were responsible for the drain of gold from London which drove Great Britain off the gold standard. Great Britain's gold losses to France during the year amounted to £71,263,197, to Holland £26,366,083, to Switzerland £14,987,582 and to the United States only £3,483,092.

Britain's net gain in gold from Germany was £6,884,769.

The League and Japan

(*From "The Economist," London*)

The first act in the Manchurian drama came to an end last week....The next act will open with the appointment of the League Commissioners and the arrival of the Commission upon the scene of the conflict. Meanwhile, let us try to cast up a rough interim balance of gain and loss on the proceedings up to date.

The fundamental issue is raised by the statement, in Monsieur Briand's declaration, that "the exceptional treatment of an exceptional question" leaves the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact intact. In what sense is this Manchurian affair "exceptional"? In the sense that Manchuria is a remote and obscure country at the end of the earth? But that is only how Manchuria appears from the European perspective, which distorts the reality. In reality, as was pointed out in the *Economist* several weeks ago, Manchuria lies as close to the political and the economic heart of the contemporary world as, let us say, Upper Silesia. Or is the Manchurian dispute exceptional because one of the two Powers that are parties to it is in a state of internal turmoil and is at present unable to keep its own house in order, either in Manchuria or elsewhere? In this contention there is evidently some substance; yet before we acquiesce in "exceptional treatment" on that ground, let us pause a moment for reflexion. Are we really prepared to concede that the safeguards of the Covenant and the Kellogg Pact shall be suspended to the disadvantage of countries that are passing through internal troubles? Surely there is better ground for contending that it is in these very circumstances that a country is most in need of some kind of organised international protection against aggression at the hands of predatory neighbors. Indeed, it was just for his purpose that the Nine Power Treaty regarding China—an instrument which bears Japan's signature—was negotiated at the Washington Conference. Before we cast our stone at China, let us all be quite sure that we are not living in glass houses. In the present strange state of the world, what country, however orderly and stable it may have been for, however, many centuries, can be perfectly sure of retaining its internal order and stability in the immediate future? To vary our metaphor, we had better think twice about throwing China to the wolves, in case it may be Europe's turn next. On this showing, it would be improvident as well as immoral to make the present internal disorder of China a ground for regarding the Manchurian affair as an "exceptional question" for which some kind of "exceptional treatment" is to be condoned.

In our judgment, the Manchurian question is not "exceptional" but "crucial"; for it raises the fundamental issue on which the destinies of the League, and the destinies of the world, depend. The issue is whether the peoples and Governments of the world, co-operating through the instrumentality of the League, are capable of making world law prevail over the lawless will of a "Great Power." This issue came within an ace of being raised eight years ago over the Corfu incident. It loomed up again when the Permanent Mandates Commission had to take France to task, some six years ago, over the administration of her mandate for Syria. On each of these previous occasions the perilous issue was just avoided by compromise, tact and diplomacy. Yet it is an issue which sooner or later is bound to be faced; and the position of the League will remain precarious until it has been faced and settled by the Great Power, and not the League, having to give way. The crucial importance of this Manchurian affair lies in the fact that, this time, the fat is in the fire. This time, there has been an open conflict of wills between the League Council and Japan over the question whether an international dispute is to be settled by a process which is both international and pacific or by the private military force of one of the parties. The issue is fairly joined, and we have to admit that, in the first round, the lawless Great Power has gained the advantage; but at the same time we must point out that the struggle is not yet finished nor its outcome decided.

What has happened so far? The Japanese have sought to cut the knot of Sino-Japanese complications in Mancuhria with the sword. They have overrun, by military operations, vast territories which even the treaties imposed by Japan on China have left under Chinese rule. The Japanese have done this in violation of the Covenant and the Pact and the Nine Power Treaty. They have resorted to acts of war as an instrument of national policy, and the League has failed to restrain them. On the other hand, the Japanese have been compelled by the League to pledge themselves, vis-a-vis the comity of nations, to evacuate, some time or other, the Chinese territories which they have overrun; and they have been compelled to agree to the despatch of a League commission of investigation.

How is the next act likely to develop? We shall hardly be in danger of doing an injustice to Japan if we anticipate that she will try to capitalise the present situaion, if she can, to her own permanent advantage. Her policy, we magine, will be to utilise her military occupation in order to set up, in each of the occupied Chinese provinces, a puppet Government with a Chinese facade and a Japanese support for arms and funds, and which will therefore have to do whatever the Japanese tell them. When, but only when, these mannikins have been set up in the shop window, the Japanese will withdraw; and they will protest to the world that the STATUS QUO in Manchuria has been restored and that Japan has fulfilled her bond. That is the national game for Japan to play; and the first task of the League Commission is surely to see that she does not play it without being shown up. The Commission's second and ultimately more important task is to report on ways and means of enabling the lion and the lamb to lie down together.

In Manchuria, after all, the economic interests of the Chinese and the Japanese are not incompatible but actually complementary. Assuredly there is some basis for a political settlement here; and it is in the measure that the League's emissaries succeed in bringing about a just and acceptable concordat that the League's moral losses in this autumn's Far Eastern crisis will be retrieved. Convinced as we are that the maintenance of civilisation depends on the League's authority, and idle though it be to pretend that that authority has not suffered a serious setback, we are not disposed to agree that the last word of the League on Manchuria has yet been said, still less that the League's future influence and efficacy are permanently destroyed. After all, the machinery of the League is still in an experimental stage, which demands flexible use. If it has failed to make Japan bow to its will, it has at least focussed on Japanese Manchurian policy the restraining light of world publicity. Swords are sheathed not simply "in silence and injustice," but on the understanding that an international inquiry is to be made, under whose pressure a just peace is to be ensued. The moral, for the moment, is not that tears should be shed over the League's untimely grave, but that every force of sanity and goodwill should be mobilised to reinvigorate its influence.

British Claim to Have Situation in India Well in Hand

London telegrams during the week quoted British Governmental officers as stating that the removal of the principal agitators in India has had a salutary effect everywhere. In the United Provinces the orders prohibiting processions and meetings had been generally obeyed and much less enthusiasm for the non-rent campaign had been shown. Allahabad was still considered the worst centre of activity in the Provinces, although no further serious clashes between the police and processions had occurred. In Bengal the situation was generally quiet and the anti-Government agitation had not gained momentum.

Mrs. Gandhi Sentenced to Six Weeks' Imprisonment

Mrs. Gandhi, the wife of the Indian Nationalist leader, was sentenced at Surat, India, January 15 to six weeks' simple imprisonment on a charge of fomenting civil disobedience among her husband's followers. She was arrested at Ahmedabad four days previously. While she serves her six weeks' imprisonment, her husband remains in prison "during the pleasure of the Government." Two other women were also sentenced on charges of participating in the civil disobedience campaign. They were Miss Mani Ben Patel, the daughter of Vallabhai Patel, Congress leader now in prison; and Miss Mithu Ben Petit, a member of a wealthy Parsee family. Each of them was sentenced to three and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the Wake of China's Flood

BY EDGAR SNOW*

I REMEMBER a graphic account in "Les Miserables" of a man going down in quicksand. It has always remained with me as the most terrible thing I have read. With his genius for detail, Hugo summons before you the stark terror that seizes a man faced with certain but not immediate death. First his legs become enmeshed in the sticky stuff and he struggles, cursing and shouting for help. He succeeds, perhaps, in lifting himself a little, so that false hope is stirred, but another moment and he drops deeper into the oozing tide.

Gradually he sinks until he is buried to his waist, yet he does not give up hope. With his remaining strength he tugs and pulls, but he observes that each effort leaves him more helpless. Now the ebb reaches his shoulders, and frantically he flails his arms, determined to keep them free. But suddenly he is spent; he falls back exhausted, and his breath comes in torn gasps. At last the sand covers his chin, and then flows into his mouth, so that he can no longer scream or sob; only his eyes stare out with a wild horror and appeal, but he is mute. Finally, there remains for a time a tuft of hair blown by a playful breeze. Then that, too, disappears.

An agonizing death somewhat similar to that has overtaken approximately 900,000 Chinese who lived in the green, opulent but treacherous river valleys of central China. That is the most titanic toll of human life recorded by any catastrophe since the World War. It is more than four times as many lives as were lost in the great Japanese earthquake. Famine in China's "gray zone" has accounted for more deaths, but over a period of years; the flood reaped its biggest harvest in less than two weeks. In China's thousands of years of written history, which chronicles scores of flood disasters, nothing so completely devastating as the present one is mentioned.

The Extent of the Flood

Newspaper correspondents in China first described the catastrophe as the "Hankow flood." We erred. But in the beginning it was thought that the sudden rise of the Yangtse had affected only that territory surrounding Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow, cities known collectively as "Wuhan." Telegraphic communication with interior districts had been broken and trains could not operate. All the government's airplanes were employed in a battle with the Communist armies in Kiangsi.

There was no source of comprehensive data regarding the extent of the ravage until the latter part of August. By that time the National Flood Relief Commission was functioning and reports from distant districts came in, each with its appalling story of death and destruction.

This information is still incomplete, but the confines of the main flood region are now known. It begins with the sea coast in north Kiangsu and extends through the Grand Canal-Hwai River territory far into Chekiang Province. Going westward it follows in general the line of the Yangtse, crippling the important cities of Chinkiang, Yangchow, Nanking, Anking, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow, stretching up to Shasi, in the Province of Hupeh. The belt in average width is fifty miles; at places it expands to as much as 160 miles. In length it is about 900 miles, and this does not include huge areas in the Provinces of Honan and Hopei, which have been inundated by the Yellow River, as yet unsurveyed, but believed to cover more than 13,000 square miles.

The amount of damage done is incalculable. No one has ventured an estimate for the whole country, but the crop loss in Anhwei, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Human and Kiangsi alone is placed at more than $200,000,000 by agricultural experts. The cost of rebuilding wrecked houses, roads, buildings, industrial concerns, stores, public utilities, etc., cannot yet be approximated.

In the flooded sections and adjacent provinces shown on the map (a large part of which was drawn from surveys made by Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh) dwells approximately one-third of China's 400,000,000 population. Late in October, I was told by Colonel C. G. Stroebe, chief survey engineer for the Yangtse River Commission, that 34,000 square miles were still seriously flooded. An estimated additional 18,000 square miles were inundated, but the water lay shallow and was expected soon to clear. An area is considered to be "seriously flooded" only when the waters stand higher than a man and there is little possibility of recession for three or four months. Great parts of six of China's richest, largest and most populous states are submerged to that extent.

Twelve million homes have been destroyed by the calamity and 55,000,000 people are affected, at least one-fifth of whom are utterly destitute. Compare that with the Mississippi flood in 1927, which at its height made homeless approximately 600,000 people and drowned but several hundred. In badly flooded area the Mississippi rampage covered only 15,000 square miles, or about half the size of the district blanketed by the Yangtse overflow alone, and if we include estimates of all the territory wholly or partly inundated in the Provinces of Yunnan, Honan, Hopei and Szechwan the total expanse probably exceeds 70,000 square miles. That is one and a half times the area of the State of New York, and it is larger than England and Wales combined.

Try to visualize in terms of the United States what this colossal misfortune means to China. Imagine that the Great Lakes were to swell over their shores, cut a wide pathway from Chicago to New York, bury whole cities, completely destroy all crops, wash out railway embankments, cripple light and power facilities, millions of head of cattle, and in the space of a few days change the whole physical appearance from one of thousands of miles of fertile, populated farmlands and prosperous towns to that of a tideless sea, spreading limitless and hiding beneath its calm the wreckage of men and the fruits of their toil. That is what has happened in China.

But such a situation in America, while it would shock the nation from end to end, could be handled with efficiency and minimum loss of life. All the forces of relief, both public and private, would be mustered. Every citizen would turn a hand to help the suffering. From our rich stores we could provide ample food, clothing and shelter, and an army of doctors and nurses would be summoned to guard against contagion and disease. Districts would be quickly rebuilt by survivors and measures would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. We could direct an enormous energy into the task because for years peace has reigned in our land, crops have been bountiful and our resources are greater than those of any other nation.

One of Many Afflictions

In China the blow falls as the culmination of a long series of afflictions. It follows in the wake of droughts that have denuded whole provinces; of famines the results of which still invalid the once magnificent Northwest; of sieges of locusts against which farmers have fought a losing battle; of fourteen civil wars that have sabotaged the economic structure of the nation; of ubiquitous thievery, pillaging, banditry; of a two years' struggle with the Communist revolution that has transformed thousands of acres of South China into charred desert; of terrorism under a militaristic regime which for callous indifference, tyrannous oppression and ruinous incompetence has not been surpassed anywhere in this era.

Let us examine the plight of these inarticulate millions, broken by the fateful rush of the yellow deluge. They live in thousands of small villages, containing ten, fifty, sometimes as many as a hundred families. Their huts, made of mud bricks, have straw or occasionally tile roofs. They are grouped inside little clusters of trees, and their hamlets are seldom more than a mile or two apart. Beyond their small communal mud wall, built for defense against marauders, extend their lands. Each family has a plot, often so small that it is scarcely more than a garden. But it is intensely cultivated by means of crude wooden harrows and plows hitched behind plodding buffalo, by wooden rakes, by constant fertilization and irrigation.

Inside, the family's hut is bare, except for a few sticks of home-made furniture, some household gods and an ancestral altar before which incense sometimes burns. The inner walls are whitewashed and the floor is earthen. In one corner is a large k'ang, which serves for cooking, and also warms the peasant on winter nights. Generally

*The writer was formerly on the staff of *The Review*. This article originally appeared in the New York *Herald Tribune* Magazine, Dec. 6, 1931.

wood and coal are too expensive, so he burns offal for fuel, but now and then he celebrates by filling a brasier with glowing charcoal, over which the old men and small children roast chestnuts.

In other days the peasant family and the village group carefully provided against disasters, so that if the crops were destroyed by evil feng-hsui there was enough left to see one through until the next planting. When the rains were good then there was neither famine nor flood. The canals were full, and all down the valleys the stout buffalo turned the archaic water-wheels that moistened the friendly earth. Green blades of rice shot up as if touched by an Eastern magi. The farmer, with his buckets of water slung from a yoke carried over his shoulders, moved over his scrap of ground, chanting his strange, patient cry of labor. Life seemed kind. There were rich harvests, and at the equinoxes lantern processions wound through the dusty villages. Rice spirit was offered to the gods. In the mud-walled granaries lay more than enough for the idle months and ample for spring sowing. One was enabled to bury a few pieces of silver.

Surpluses Requisitioned by Soldiers

But in recent years predatory creatures have roamed the land. Certain hypocritical "republican" officials legitimize extortion on an unprecedented scale, calling it "taxation." Soldiers, following or opposing them, take their share of loot and spoils. Bandits operate widly, and while ruthless, they are generally not so merciless as the militarists who are their rivals because at least they leave the peasant his hut, his land unencumbered, and his whimsical inclination to live and propagate. The granaries are empty. All surplus has been requisitioned for the hordes of soldiers. Little silver is held by any one but the landlords and usurers, and they make no display of it. Inwardly they tremble and always are prepared to flee from the long range and thrust of the wild new cry of Communism.

So summer passes and the peasant looks with troubled eyes toward the future. The earth breathes gently and promises a fair harvest for autumn. But in moments of rumination over his plow anger against his oppressors rankles in his breast. Within him there is a feeling like fire; he seethes, yet he does not quite know where to place the blame. One day, as he ponders his problems, cool sudden winds cause him to look upward apprehensively at a darkling sky.

It begins to rain. He retires from his fields and the downpour continues for many days. Disconsolately he sits in his doorway, chaffing at the inaction. The land becomes flooded and the rivers and hundreds of canals reach their brim. Down at the elder's hut he hears words of warning; news has come that the Gold Sand River is now ten miles wide. He goes off in a boat to inspect the dikes near by and sees that they are none too stanch. Returning home, he is depressed by a nameless sense of malaise.

Then, in the night hour of the fox, he is abruptly awakened by a dull throbbing sound which he does not at first recognize. But his excited old woman also hears it, and she jumps up quickly, shouting: "It is the call to the dikes! Let us run!" And both of them, wading across the fields, see in the darkness the splashes of yellow light from lanterns and the outlines of shadowy figures moving with them.

Thousands of men labor, bringing baskets of mud, bricks, stones and sticks to reinforce the bulwark against the swollen tide. All night and all day the drum beat is heard over the countryside, and far in every direction other drums resound the ominous message. By unceasing labor the banks are kept for a while above the lip of the mounting current. They are lifted much higher than the level of the fields and are packet thick and solid. But it is only a matter of hours. Suddenly, where it was believed strongest, an old portion of the embankment gives way with triumph the waters leap into the adjacent paddy.

Now there is real panic. Men cry as if mad, and they spur their legs, weary with so many hours of lifting and carrying. There is a race for life with this elemental nemesis, a dash for a high place of refuge. Women and children clamber to the tile or straw roofs of huts, or onto anything that rides the waves. Young sons bravely shoulder the burden of aged parents and breast the stream in an effort to reach a hillock or the limb of a tree. Hundreds perish as the terrific surge moves inexorably to destroy.

A Vast Yellow Waste

The waters flatten out, and as far as you can see there is one vast yellow waste. Here and there it is dotted with corpses, tiny islets, the heads of trees, rooftops or the mocking soar of a temple roof indenting the sky. Beneath the flood gradually the houses dissolve into the soil from which they were molded and their contents float away. The peasant's pigs, cows, chickens and buffaloes drown before him. His crops are uprooted and his seed grain trickles forth from its hiding place. His pitifully few possessions, the things that once were his, are taken from him. Nothing is left. Bitter tears come to his eyes as he ponders what ironic fingers have woven the fabric of his life. He is possessed with a profound hatred of God and he desires passionately to have drowned with the others.

That is an inadequate description of the experience of the brown men of earth ruined by the flood in central China, a realm which poets long ago called the Flowery Kingdom. Inadequate because the later chapters in the tragic story have yet to be written. Thousands more will die before spring. Hundreds expire as I write this. Others, huddled in places of safety, but cut off from the "mainland," cringe from death and hope for salvation. Some of them have waited for days, some for weeks, with practically no food and with only the yellow flood to drink. Around them more closely draws the dark embrace of death.

The National Food Relief Commission figures on a basis that allows $5 (Chinese currency, about $1.25 in United States money) as the amount necessary to care for the wants of one refugee for one month. Multiply that by the millions who are totally destitute and you understand the stupendous scale on which relief operations have to be conducted. A minimum of $300,000,000 must be raised to save the children of the flood from starvation. That is a staggering sum to lacerated China. It is almost as much as the national government's budget for an entire year. Robbed of some of its richest sources of revenue as a result of the floods, the government is brought to poise perilously on the brink of insolvency. Bent already under an enormous bonded debt incurred in financing the extensive military expeditions of recent years, it is now obliged further to increase the burden to a precarious degree.

Fortunately, China has at this hour an able Minister of Finance in brilliant young T. V. Soong, It is a very happy circumstance also that he is chairman of the National Flood Relief Commission. He has announced that, given full co-operation of all domestic agencies, together with help from abroad, the situation can be handled without bankrupting the nation.

"In order to arrive at a policy to be followed," he says, "the National Flood Relief Commission has divided its work into various phases. First of all there is the problem of immediate relief. We must supply food, clothing, shelter and medical attention for the millions now homeless.

"Next, when the waters have subsided, besides feeding those incapable of working, we must engage in reconstruction jobs, chiefly the repairing and strengthening of dikes and canal walls, and the erection of new ones where they are needed. Labor for these projects will be furnished by refugees in exchange for food.

"In the next stage farmers will be encouraged to return to their land. It will be a period of repatriation. Help will be given in the form of seeds, together with the necessary farming implements."

However, the possibility of any sizable acreage of the flooded region being made available for winter plantings is remote. According to reports based on aerial surveys, engineers state that it is even doubtful whether more than 40 per cent of the inundated lands will be drained sufficiently to enable cultivation by next February. That is the condition the commission anticipates. Mr. Soong continues:

"We take the view that the relief will not be a question of weeks, but will require a sustained effort over a period of at least six months. It will require all the resources, that the commission can possibly command in the way of foodstuffs, government funds and private contributions.

"The commission desires the support not only of the government but also of the Chinese and foreign members of all communities, private relief organizations and mission boards. It is co-opting for work the Yangtse River, Hwai River and Whangpoo River con-

servancy boards and all government engineering units, particularly for the second and later stages of the situation."

National Flood Relief Commission

For a task of such magnitude it was decided to conduct all work under the single direction of the National Flood Relief Commission. Funds contributed to this organization are strictly budgeted. All disbursements are made under the supervision of a finance and auditing control committee which includes reputable American, European and Chinese business men as well as government officials.

Greatly handicapped in the beginning by the chaotic internal conditions and numerous extraneous obstacles, the commission finally took over full management of the scene about a month after the earliest inundations. Meanwhile various local organizations had been rendering what aid was possible. The scope of their operations was closely limited, however, and during those first weeks thousands died who could have been saved. After an exasperating period of indecision, featured by petty disagreements among Nanking politicians over the amount of the flood relief loan, the government eventually voted to borrow the sum of $80,000,000. Initial issues have been marketed locally, at heavy discounts, and the funds turned over to the commission. The government also purchased, at a cost of $50,000,000, with long-term credit, 450,000 tons of wheat from the American Federal Farm Board. That and approximately $20,000,000 so far pledged or contributed by the Chinese people and by friends of China in the East and West constitute the resources now available to the commission.

It is far from sufficient, only an item in the total required. Somewhere and somehow, between now and next spring, the commission must secure an additional $150,000,000 and another 600,000 tons of grain. In must provide winter clothing for nearly 11,000,000 people and house them.

Fairly well organized agencies for distributing temporary relief are at present functioning. Scores of merchant ships have been requisitioned or have voluntarily offered their services for moving refugees, food and medical supplies. Countless junks also have been enlisted. Engineers have established observers in all important flood areas to keep accurate records on progress and recovery and to manage the work of dike reconstruction when the waters recede.

Although pathetically few in number, doctors, nurses and sanitary engineers have been sent to the principal points of distress and are doing a splendid service, despite the handicaps of ignorance and superstition that impede them. Most medical students in Chinese government and private schools have suspended their studies and volunteered for this work. In Hankow, where the entire medical staff, including physicians and attendants, is composed of only 193 people, more than 150,000 inoculations against typhoid and cholera have been administered. Although very primitive in most cases, field hospitals, feeding stations and concentration camps do exist in all large cities. About 200,000 destitute are being fed and clothed in Wuhan, 120,000 in Nanking, 110,000 in Shanghai. The responsibility for these refugees rests largely with municipal authorities assisted by merchants' associations, guilds, various tongs and charitable organizations.

Much Relief Work Still to Be Done

But the majority of the sufferers are still unaided. Scattered over the vast inland sea where once rivers flowed chastely in their channels there are today thousands of little islands, peninsulas, archipelagoes. Crowded onto them, their escape barred in every direction, are hopelessly trapped families and whole communities. They are in more urgent need than those who succeeded in migrating to the cities, but relief workers, absorbed with tragedies immediately before their eyes, neglect them. Boats alone are useless, for they are marooned behind intermittent stretches of land and water. Relays of motor cars and motor trucks are essential to establish contact will them. But for China, always paralyzed in emergencies by lack of communication facilities, such a measure is impracticable. There is little chance that many of these isolated victims will survive.

"One fact must be faced early," wrote Frank Oliver, an Englishman, who recently made extensive flights over the flood lands. "That is that not thousands but millions must perish. Even the present large scale relief measures, if carried out to the full, cannot reach immense numbers before disease or starvation complete the work the floods began. Relentless nature, which brought the disaster, must be left to complete her terrible destruction, and when the floods subside and when the fittest demonstrate that they are such by survival then human aid may save what remains. Literally there are millions for whom little or nothing can be done, because they are beyond the resources of those striving their utmost to bring relief."

The verity of this was emphasized for me a few days ago when I was in Yangchow, which is on the edge of the valleys inundated by the Grand Canal. Into the city there came a huge junk, painted with dragon eyes. On its decks were 4,000 coffins. It had been sent out to pick up refugees from the trees and hilltops and it had come upon a village that had been cut off for weeks. The few survivors insisted upon bringing along the corpses of those who had been drowned or had died of disease.

I have been in China many months, and I have a love for it, yet a deep sorrow, too. I have seen so much pain and suffering here that much of it has entered my own blood. Perhaps because I am still young I have felt these things more than others; they distress and disconcert me. It seems to me that people with such fineness and robustness of character as you often find among Chinese peasants merit better treatment than they have received from the elements and from man, I believe we should do everything possible to restore in them the desire to live.

The Noulens Case

The "China Forum," a newly established Shanghai weekly with address at 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, but giving no name of editor, published the following comments on the Noulens Case, January 13:

This is not a Chinese case. The entire impetus from the very beginning and the present daily pressure on Nanking to go through with the murder of these two political prisoners is derived from foreign imperialist sources.

At the time of the arrest and the extradition proceedings in Shanghai the foreign imperialist press, without a single exception, gloated—shouted down all protests from individuals, many of which were motivated from humanitarian viewpoints only. At the same time the entire foreign community was much exercised over the case of John Thorburn, a British subject, who went out into the country with a gun, was supposed to have shot a few Chinese soldiers and got himself killed at Soochow.

Loud were the cries. This tremendous "atrocity" was hurled into the face of the Chinese government as an argument for extrality. Brutal and unfortunate the affair certainly was. But within the same range of weeks came the Noulens Case—and the same press that was shedding tears over Thorburn and shouting about the fate of foreigners in Chinese hands turned like tigers on the arrested pair and brazenly demanded and justified their extradition—although they knew it was to a doubtless similar fate they were being sent, as it seemed at that time.

This man and his wife have been in prison for 212 days. Except for a rare visit from their attorney, Dr. Fisher, they have been without contacts with the outside world and know very little of the tremendous international protest which is being made on their behalf in the name of justice, as well as in the name of civilization and humanity. Their three year old son has not seen them since their arrest and is at present under the care of a German family here.

During this interval a new political clique has come to power in Nanking. What do the new rulers, who claim to possess the qualities of modern democracy and the aims of civilization, propose to do about this case?

G. Frondorf Becomes President of Columbia Country Club

U. G. Frondorf was elected to succeed R. J. Corbett as president of the Shanghai Columbia Country Club at the annual meeting, held Jan. 15. Norman F. Xavier was re-elected vice-president, C. D. Culbertson was re-elected honorary secretary and O. D. Terrell was named honorary treasurer for the ensuing year. The new board of governors elected includes: Messrs. L. Buchan, W. A. Adams, D. R. Bennett, P. H. Bordwell, W. H. Daub, C. S. Franklin, M. A. Mitchell, F. H. Vines, O. D. Terrell, C. D. Culbertson, N. F. Xavier, U. G. Frondorf and Dr. F. B. Hudson. Balloting committee: Messrs. R. W. Brewer, E. Carrard, Gardner Crane, T. B. Dunn, J. M. Hykes, A. P. Henningsen, A. F. Kimball and J. J. Mokrejs.

A Hospital Needed at Nanking for "Sick" Political Leaders

BY SINGNOON M. YORK

In this article, the writer sarcastically remarks that the national gods seem to give good health to bandits and kidnappers, but deny it to those whose physical well-being is essential to the salvation of China. The reference is to Messrs. Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei, who, together with General Chiang Kai-shek constitute the "Big Three." Hu and Wang have declined to go to Nanking to carry on their duties on the score of ill health. The writer therefore argues that the logical thing for the Chinese government to do is to establish a first-class national hospital at Nanking, so that sick political leaders cannot give their real or imaginary ill health as an excuse to remain away from the Capital.

CHINA is facing a national crisis unprecedented in her history. It is unprecedented because she is facing it with an empty government. Many of her leading statesmen who are competent to handle the critical situation, are in deplorable ill-health simultaneously. In recent years, strange to say, whenever a national crisis has come, certain political leaders would have inevitably been made victims of the malicious 'two evil spirits.' It is strange, but it has all the platitude of a truth.

While the nation is wholeheartedly staking its last hope in the new government at Nanking, the governmental offices are practically deserted. Most of the important governmental organs are at a standstill—wanting responsible heads. The Central Political Council, by which vital national policies are to be determined, is, to use the popular Chinese allusion, 'playing *The Ruse of the Empty City*.' General Chiang Kai-sek, according to some reports, is leisurely enjoying the poetic tranquillity of rural life in his native town. Messrs. Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei are so low in health that they cannot assume their offices in Nanking. Such is the fate of the Central Political Council—a vital organ without vitals! The stay-away "Big Three" are the soul of the Nationalist Party. It is hardly conceivable that the Nationalist Party could run the government successfully without its soul,—especially when the nation is between the devil and the deep sea. The recent decision, made in the emergency meeting (Jan. 12), to create a special Central Political Commission which is to function in the absence of the "Big Three," may perhaps flatter the feeling of the nation. But that is no reason for a happy outlook.

No Substitute for General Chiang

To stigmatize General Chiang's leave taking as the walk-out of a mistress after a kitchen quarrel is certainly an unjustifiable libel. A statesman of such noble spirit as General Chiang, we believe, will not maliciously desert the governmental locomotive while it is pulling the wretched train of a nation way down a dangerous slope. We are certainly at a loss to see how his patriotic heart can turn care-freely to the hobbies of a hermit amidst the clamor of Japanese shell-fire and the cry of the flood refugees. Despite his sportsmanlike retirement, he still holds a predominant influence over state affairs. The nation can find no substitute for him. She needs him, but the city of Fenghwa seems to need him more. According to Mr. Shao Li-tze's statement, the Generalissimo will go to Nanking "if his presence there is *absolutely* necessary." We are not sure whether Mr. Shao was conscious of the well-known logical fallacy of the qualifying adverb. Inasmuch as there is no *absolute* necessity in the absolute sense, it is most likely that the retired President will continue to be absorbed in his picturesque *mise-en-scène*.

Mr. Hu Han-min is "famous" for his ill-health. It is perfectly natural that his delicate health should break down after his strenuous effort to bring Nanking and Canton together. But it is unfortunate that his ill-health should have spread a contagion over the otherwise healthy Leftist leader. It is all the more unfortunate that in both cases equally the sufferer requires an indefinite length of time for recovery. We cannot but wonder that our national gods should lavish sound health on bandits and kidnappers who make China a sorry land to live in, but deny it to those whose physical well-being is the essence of her salvation. Some people maintain—and not unlikely—that the bandits and kidnappers secure the favor of the gods by constantly "burning the incense" before their altars. So in this land of "squeeze," the officialdom of the Spirits is no less corrupt than that of the mortals! There are others who believe that the leaders of the spiritual officialdom too are extremely irreconcilable in political difference and personal discord, and that the ill-health of Messrs. Hu and Wang is merely an injury suffered on account of their difference and discord with the gods. These two explanations, of course, we may altogether dismiss on the ground of superstition. Nevertheless, we must own that it is very unfortunate that illness has purposely chosen from the teeming millions their best and ablest whose service the struggling nation cannot afford to miss.

Visits to "The Big Three"

Since the inauguration of the new government, its responsible leaders have been leaving their posts to pay visits to the 'Big Three.' Thus the three absentees have caused many more absentees who have neither the love for hermit life nor the need of medical treatment. Nanking is witnessing an exodus. It is living without a life and functioning without an operator. Mr. Sun Fo aptly described Nanking, in a parable of his own invention, as an automobile driving at high speed amidst heavy traffic and without a chauffeur. We have every reason to believe Mr. Sun's description, as no one at present, perhaps, knows the situation at Nanking better than he does. Think of it! A chauffeurless automobile dashing blindly with probability of destruction all around! But what else can Nanking do when its veteran operators are away? And what can the veteran operators do when they are fettered by such *force majeure* as ill-health?

If disease is withholding from China the indispensable workers for her salvation, then, her only way to salvation is to do away with the disease. It is regrettable that, while so many have vainly tried to persuade the stay-away leaders by paying useless visits, none seems to have yet seen that one and only practical way. Apparently Nanking has no hospital worthy of either Mr. Hu or Mr. Wang's illness. Otherwise, they would not be obliged to lie in hospitals situated so out of the way that it is impossible for them to handle Nanking's affairs conveniently. For the sake of national salvation, therefore, the government should spare no effort in providing the best clinical service for our delicate statesmen. In the governmental vicinity, there should be a great medical institution—greater than the Grand Imperial Medical Yuan of old—with the most perfect equipment and the best physicians both of native and of western training. The institution should have a hospital spacious enough to accommodate all governmental officials so that the government may run uninterruptedly even in the presence of a sweeping epidemic. It would be more serviceable, of course, if the institution should have, in addition, a special bureau for the prevention of disease and another for curing jealousy, hatred, prejudice, difference, and such psychological phenomenon as General Chiang's sudden attraction for rural hobbies. If the Nanking government should have brought such an institution into existence, the "Big Three" would naturally and willingly return to the Capital where they could assume office without the risk of leaving the hospital. The government need not doubt their willingness as they are outspoken patriots. Nor needs the government hesitate whether the people will approve the establishment of such an institution which necessarily involves tremendous expenditure. The people, we sincerely believe, would be more than willing to meet the vast expenditure requisite for the establishment and up-keep of it; because its return will abundantly repay the investment, and because no investment is too great if it achieves national salvation. The nation has grown weary of the fruitless visits paid to the "Big Three," and it is absurd to repeat the visits while the only practical remedy seems to be either the conversion of the government into a hospital or of a hospital into the government.

"A hospital for Nanking" is in short the only practical plan for the present crisis. The plan is heartily endorsed by a local medical expert whose only doubt of its practicability is that the tense atmosphere and foul climate of Nanking may perhaps ruin the health of the physicians too. If such doubt were genuine, it would be advisable that the government be removed to some such "paradise for the invalid" as Mokanshan. But, there again, the government needs a hospital all the same.

Shanghai, January 12, 1932.

Will Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Be "The Emancipator of the Masses"?

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

AFTER living about one year in seclusion in the Northwest unknown to the outside world, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has finally emerged from his retirement, and come down to Shanghai for the alleged purpose of seeking political opinion from Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who is now sick in hospital at Shanghai; and thence he has been reported as having the intention of going to Fenghwa and Canton to talk about political problems with his, sworn brother, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and also with Hu Han-min respectively. During his short stay of two weeks at Shanghai, the public has extended to him a rousing welcome, and given in his honor as many receptions as he can possibly attend. His village attire, which is commonly worn by workers and farmers, has become the topic of the day, and his interesting picture has been prominently featured in all the newspapers, Chinese and foreign. To all intents and purposes, the Shanghai puplic has been so much impressed by his typical dress, that it will become as proverbial as the shoes and stick of Charlie Chaplin. Being a retired government official, he is very frank and thorough in giving his opinions on different problems, either political or social; and in making speeches, he proves himself as capable as in leading his soldiers. The marshal, on his part, has been very eager to mix up with the Shanghai people, and has never missed any opportunity of assuring his admirers that "he is one of the masses". After hearing and reading his many speeches, we can possibly, gather some of his opinions on the various problems which are now facing this country.

On the Manchurian crisis, he has reiterated that China should use force to recover the lost territory. He compared the Japanese invasion of Manchuria to the presence of robbers in one's house. In the latter's case, all the members of the household, he said, would do their best to expel the robbers and if they should wait and consider measures of defense, they would be killed before they could do anything to the marauders. In one of his speeches, he said, "What is the use of keeping a huge army if it is not used for the defense of the nation. We domesticate cats and dogs, because we want cats to catch mice and dogs to watch doors. Is it not a pity that we spend millions of dollars every month for maintaining our armies and yet we find that they can not defend our territory?" He expressed his dissatisfaction with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang policy of non resistance, and urged the Chinese people to take a page from the history of the Franco-German war during which the French people reproached the retreating soldiers and compelled them to go to the front and fight again, with the result that the Germans were driven back several hundred miles. Such an utterance from the mouth of a military man has undoubtedly drawn much praise from the ultra-patriotic Chinese people, who have hitherto agitated for a strong militant policy against Japan.

Feng's Tirade Against the Militarists

In regard to the political problem, he had no sympathy with the present government, and made a veiled attack on those officials and officers of the central government who indulge in playing cards or smoking opium or generally misconduct themselves. He advocated that the people should arise and supervise the doings of the government, and in one of his speeches before the mass meeting of the people at Fengyang, Shansi, he said, "Hereafter our responsibility becomes heavier and in order to rid our nation of the yoke of the imperialists and militarists we must build a government with the common people as the foundation. The strength of the masses is really the actual revolutionary forces we can depend upon, and the peoples' movement, which was very much advocated by our late Chungli, Dr. Sun, is the only way to train up our people to realize their political aim.....Therefore we must enlarge and strengthen the peoples' organization so that the masses themselves may be able to supervise and push forward the work of the government and in the end enableus to take up the political rein ourselves." On hearing his trenchant remarks against the militarists and imperialists, one will be convinced that the erstwhile military leader is no longer a military man but really "one of the masses".

In his speeches and conversations, he has always deplored the reckless and luxurious living of the Chinese people. He said, "No Chinese can be called a patriot, if he continues to use imported goods and despises the domestic products. China becomes poorer every year, because millions of dollars have flowed out of the country. If this state of affairs continues the existence of our country will be endangered. In order to rebuild China, we must first reform our daily living. Henceforth, I hope that our people will confine what they use, wear, and eat to Chinese products. We should lead our life as simply as we can. Be satisfied with plain clothes and coarse food."

In looking at the village attire he has worn, we can not help thinking that he readly acts what he says. In my conversation with one of his close followers, I have been told that the daily meals which the Marshal is accustomed to take are very coarse, consisting of peanuts, wheat cakes and hot water; and that during his retirement, he plowed in the fields, carried water, and did all the odd jobs by himself. Thus, he is not only dressed like a farmer, but eats and works as a farmer. In leading a farmer's life, he is evidently attempting to lead a social revolution among the Chinese masses, and set an example for his people to follow.

Is He Still the "Christian General?"

As regards his religion, he professes that he is still following the Christ-like way of living. For years, the marshal has been known to the world as the Christian General, and much literature has been broadcasted in the foreign press as to his conversion. But after his trip to Soviet Russia, he has been suspected as possibly having changed his faith because bolshevik influence, and therefore the name of the Christian General is no longer so popular as it formerly was. In a speech before the students of the Shanghai University, he stated clearly, "I am trying to follow the Christ-like way of living, though I am not interested in theological controversy." Before an audience of more than thirty leading foreign missionaries at Shanghai, he said, "Even if you put me under microscopic study in the laboratory, you will find that I am from tip to toe a true revolutionist as Jesus himself." In order to explain the origin of the rumor that he had some secret understanding with Soviet Russia, he said that a Japanese propagandist named Debuchi, upon receiving 1,000,000 yen from Premier Tanaka, fabricated the rumor in 1927 in order to bring discredit to his (Feng's) fame.

To prove that his knowledge is not confined to political, social, and religious matters, he discussed the failure of Chinese education before the students of the Chinese Vocational Institute. He said, "The chief cause of the failure of Chinese education in the past was the false conception of the students, who expected to become government officials after their graduation. The result is that China has produced too many officials.....In order to make China a stronger and better country, the students should pay more attention to the acquiring of technical knowledge essential to the future salvation of their country".

On the participation women in the national salvation movement, he told to the members of the Shanghai Chinese Women's Association that China hitherto could be said only to have 200,000,000 people, because the other half has paid no attention to government affairs. He praised the Shanghai women for leading their sisters throughout the country in the national salvation movement, and hoped that through their leadership Chinese women would henceforth pay close attention to the doings of the country.

Of all his statements, those relative to the reformation of the government deserve our special attention. His frequent remarks concerning the mass movement, the people's supervision of the government, and emancipation of the masses will at least make us believe that the marshal's political opinion has been somewhat influenced by Bolshevism. In one of his speeches, he said, "The sole purpose to which I have dedicated my life is to emancipate the masses from their sufferings, the poor from the rich, the laymen from those in power, the laborers from the capitalists, and whatnot. This is the only truth I stand for and I am endeavoring to attain it. I am not afraid of any criticisms others may make about me." Judging from his statement, I am of the opinion that his philosophy is very near to Bolshevism, but in saying this, I do not mean that he has actually become a Bolshevist.

(*Continued on page 251*)

Dutch East Indies Sugar, Tea and Rubber Industries in Chaotic State—Many Europeans Desperate

The following interesting details of the sugar, tea and rubber industries in the Dutch East Indies, and the desperate conditions existing therein as a result of the present world-wide depression, are contained in letters from Batavia, recently printed in the "Manila Bulletin."

THE Dutch East Indies, with their 70,000,000 inhabitants, are in many respects the second colonial empire in the world, second only to France. From a more or less unknown territory which was only of value for its Motherland, the country—especially during the last decades—has acquired a position of world importance, as a producer of raw material and consumer of many of the world's manufactures.

This development has of course also attracted the attention of foreign countries and thus gradually the Dutch East Indies has become a center of international interests, which is bound to international life by unbreakable ties, and which is in the same way greatly dependent on the course of events in foreign countries.

As producer of many primary products it has a tremendous influence on the world markets, although it is rather curious that it needed a depression like the present one to bring this fact home to the majority of the people in other countries. We have only to remind our readers of the sugar industry and its Chadbourne scheme, which would have fallen through but for the co-operation of the D. E. I., (producing more than 10 per cent of the total world production) to demonstrate this. Again it was the refusal of the Dutch rubber producers to join their British colleagues in the Stevenson restriction scheme a couple of years ago, that caused this scheme to fail miserably.

Let us give some more figures to justify the pride of the Dutch in their Far Eastern colonial possessions. In 1929 the Dutch East Indies rubber exports amounted to 35 per cent of the total world rubber exports, while the percentages for the other primary industries were as follows: sugar 11, coffee 8, tea 17, cinchona 93, cocoanut products 30, oil palm products 4, agave 19, coca leaves 58, capoc 79 and pepper 70 per cent.

A country as a rule becomes of value for the international trade only when it has been developed to a more or less civilized state, which exchanges its raw products for manufactures and fancy articles of other countries which have a higher level of development. When it has reached such a position it attracts the attention of foreign investors, if it follows an "open door" policy and only thereafter the country concerned becomes of value to world affairs as exporter of internationally-demanded articles, resulting in a certain influence on the question of supply and demand.

This process has been going on in the Dutch East Indies for a couple of decades and it has only been checked by the present crisis, which is shaking the very foundations of their economic life. Whereas the country's imports in 1885 amounted to a little more than 119 million guilders, they gradually increased to 196 million in 1905, 436 in 1913, 612 in 1923 and 1,052 million guilders in 1929.

Increase of Exports

The exports of the Dutch East Indies show the same tremendous increase, rising from 168 million guilders in 1885, to 292 million in 1905, 614 in 1913, 1,366 in 1923 and 1,443 million guilders in 1929. The last figure may be specified as follows: rubber and gutta percha contributed to this total 237 million guilders (or 16.4 per cent), sugar 307 million (21.3%), oil products 164 million (11.4%), tobacco 83 million (5.8%) tin and tin ore 79 million (5.5%) tea 86 million (6%), coffee 69 million (4.8%), copra 97 million (6.8%) and other products 318 million, or 22 per cent.

During a period of 45 years imports have thus increased with no less than 884 per cent and exports with 856 per cent, and these two figures prove beyond any doubt that the Dutch East Indies have got a firm foothold on world markets, both as producer and consumer of world products.

Rubber Industry Structure Crumbles

Since 1929 the trade volume has again been increased considerably, although prices have been falling continuously. In the last couple of years in their desire for always greater profits the Dutch East Indies producers have completely disregarded the inexorable law of supply and demand and the economic forces have asserted themselves with a quickness which caught them unawares, resulting in many industries, in a chaos which is nearly complete. The whole structure of the rubber industry, for example, has crumpled up like a house of cards, and if assistance is not forthcoming soon practically all estates will be forced to close down, involving capital losses running into many hundreds of millions of guilders. This is best illustrated by the fact that total investments in the rubber industry in the East Coast of Sumatra at the end of 1929 amounted to 315,301,000 guilders, of which 128 million were Dutch, 105 million British and 53 million American, while total investments in the Java rubber industry amounted to 270 million guilders, of which 146 million were Dutch and 81 million British, the Americans having no investments at all in the Java industry. The same is true of the other industries, with only few exceptions.

Sugar and Tea Industries in Same Plight

The sugar and tea industries are in the same plight as the rubber industry. Tea is being threatened by preferential rights in Great Britain and the British empire, being a great consumer of Java teas, this industry is also facing bad times. As regards sugar, it is interesting to note that total investments in this industry, which is concentrated in Java, amounting to more than 793 million guilders, are practically all in the hands of the Dutch, their total investments being 779 million guilders, while British interests do not exceed the ten million mark and Japanese have only invested 3.5 million guilders. Thus the shock of the depression which is hitting the sugar industry probably much harder than any other industry, must be borne by the Dutch capitalists.

Sugar Area to Be Reduced During 1932

It is already certain that the total area planted with sugar will be reduced in 1932 by 30 or 40 per cent, and this reduction will be increased in 1933 to at least 50 per cent, a small percentage of the abandoned ground being possibly planted with tobacco, an industry which as yet has mostly escaped the consequences of the depression. Since in 1929 the total sugar area amounted to 196,754 hectares and since the industry has not remained stationary in the last two years, the total area planted in 1933 may be fixed at less than 100,000 acres.

At the same time prices have fallen to the lowest level in history and are at present probably not more than 25 per cent of the level of 1921 and 1924. What the chaos in the sugar industry means for the native population of Java is clearly shown by the fact that the total amount of wages paid by this industry to native laborers was, in 1929, 92,000,000 guilders. Thus apart from the enormous loss of capital the sugar depression means a considerable reduction of the buying power of the native population of Java, which may be taken roughly at 45 million people.

Sugar Factories Closed Down

Many sugar factories have already been closed down, and many more will follow, especially since it is the intention of the participants in the Chadbourne scheme to reduce production still further. There is not the slightest sign that the situation will improve in the near future,—on the contrary financial and commercial experts in the country are convinced that things are bound to go from bad to worse.

In the meantime European planters and commercial clerks are being thrown out of employment by dozens, and the total registered number of unemployed Europeans now amounts to more than 2,500, of which many are living in desperate to circumstances. Although this total number in proportion of the whole European community in the islands is probably less than the percentage of unemployed in many European countries, it should not be forgotten that the chance of getting employment, even for the intelligentsia is getting smaller and smaller every day. Whereas the native society has a very elastic absorbing capacity, as a consequence whereof native unemployed can easily return to their villages and live there in comfort at the expense of their family, while the European unemployed has no chance at all of being taken care of by European families, as the majority of Europeans have already been forced to lower their standard of living considerably.

Unemployment Committees Formed

Several unemployment committees have been formed throughout the Archipelago and the government is assisting

financially as best as it can, but contributions come in only from time to time and in small amounts.

Many concerns have given their dismissed employees the opportunity to return to the mother country, the general opinion being "that one can starve better in Europe than in the tropics," but the majority of the unemployed remain in the colony in the hope that better times must come sooner or later, in which case they hope to be the first to profit from an improvement in the situation. It is a tragic sight to see decent Europeans drop to the level of the native living standard, being obliged to take refuge in the native quarters of the towns with their wife and children. The relief committees do everything possible but it is out of question to assist all unemployed. In many cases warehouses have been put at the disposal of these unfortunates, but there remains a large group of unemployed Dutchmen who are either too timid or to proud to register at the Labour Exchanges. These people continue to live until their resources are finished and then they must be sent back to Holland at the expense of the government. Such is the present situation in the Dutch colony and unless a miracle occurs it will become infinitely worse in the near future, between 800 and 1200 rubber planters being threatened with dismissal if the government does not intervene.

Eva Chow's Rejoinder to American Critics

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

I am very grateful to read the letters of Mrs. Julia Ellsworth and Miss Blanche Watson which appeared in the *Review* on Jan. 9 and 16 respectively, and have to thank them very much for their kind advice as to what attitude Chinese women should take in facing their present crisis. Both of them, I am very happy to note, are long-time friends of China, and their names have been known to many of our women. Both of them, I believe, are "pacifists", and therefore abhor the news that our women have passed a resolution that a volunteer corps should be organized for those physically strong enough to bear arms in order to defend our country.

In adopting that resolution, I, on behalf of the Chinese women, beg to assure our friends that we are no less "pacifistic" than our friends are. Peace, according to our old classics, is the virtue of all virtues, and century after century, we have been taught to love it. Because of our love of peace, we have withdrawn our forces from Manchuria and pursued a policy of non-resistance during the Japanese invasion. But after many months of patient waiting, we have been finally convinced that our love of peace can neither bring conscience to our enemy, nor win the support of friendly Powers to our cause. It is true that the peaceable boycott is "China's greatest weapon", as Mrs. Ford has kindly reminded us in her letter, but it is also true that we can not rely upon that weapon to drive out our enemy when our enemy has long prepared to annex Manchuria, and when we are not prepared to defend our territory. In advocating the women volunteer corps, we must be excused from assuming any war-like preparations, because for the sake of our self-preservation, our sovereign rights, and our national honor, we have to take that course in order to serve our "Fatherland." The day that Right can rule over Might is still far off, and China can not afford to continue her policy of non-resistance without preparing for all emergencies. President Hoover has hit the nail on the head by stating, "Peace is the product of preparedness." Thus in order to preseve peace in the Far East, we must prepare ourselves, so that our enemies will not belittle our strength by violating our sovereign rights, as they have done now.

I also thank Mrs. Ford for her kind advice as to the fact that our women should put some of our patriotism and energy into fighting the opium traffic. In regard to that problem, the Shanghai Chinese Women's Association has hitherto closely co-operated with other organizations in conducting campaigns to stampede that evil, and we promise Mrs. Ford that we shall henceforth continue our efforts to fight against that evil.

EVA CHOW.

Shanghai, Jan. 17, 1932.

France Will Buy German Nitrates

Paris advices state that France has arranged to buy nitrates from Germany. The importance of the report, which is generally accepted, lies in the fact that far more than a business deal is involved. There is a train of complications including reparations, charges of commercial discrimination against the United States, Chile and Norway, and finally the replenishment of a vital war supply by France from a former enemy. It is definitely known that a mutual agreement was reached last March. Reparations are involved because it is understood that there will be a clause in the contract arranging that part of the payment to the Germans will be held in escrow for the reparations account. The talk of commercial discrimination comes partly from fear that France will pay Germany more than she has been willing to pay other foreigners, and also because the proposed terms of purchase involve a subvention for French nitrate producers. Other nations, particularly the United States, fear that this may involve a precedent by which like favors will be granted to other French industries at the expense of other nations.

It is understood that the purchase has been arranged as follows:

The French Nitrogen Office, in which the government is interested, will pay the Germans 83 francs per 100 kilograms. The office will then sell the nitrogen to the French farmer for 95 francs, and the difference of 12 francs will go to the French nitrogen producers as direct aid for their industry.

This plan, proposed as early as last May by Andre Tardieu, Minister of Agriculture, aroused many protests among the French farming element, which felt that all the benefits would go to industrialists. The United States, Chile and Norway took the stand that they would be willing to benefit the farmer but not their French competitors, and also that if a subvention were agreed to this case might set a precedent for numerous other industries.

Chile particularly feels a grievance since she has supplied almost all French nitrates for more than a century. Therein lies a complication with the French War Office, for there has been a gentleman's agreement for several generations whereby Chile keeps in France from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of nitrates at the War Department's call. When the rift came last Summer with the Ministry of Agriculture, Chile went ahead and sold the stock it was holding for the War Office, presumably leaving it without that vital war supply. The paradox of France having to buy her nitrates from her traditional enemy is reported to be too much for the members of the War Office, who are now strenuously objecting to the agreement with the Reich.

A Plan to Put the Shanghai Beggars to Work

Negotiations are stated to be in progress between the three areas which in the aggregate are called Shanghai, respectively under International, French and Chinese jurisdiction, with a view to discouraging the plethora of beggars on the streets, by insisting that all of them who are physically able to do so shall engage in some sort of work. Owing to the fact that under the Chinese code begging is not a punishable offense, the police authorities have considerable difficulty in clearing the streets of beggars. In numerous cases, however, where they block the sidewalks, principally by squatting right in the path of pedestrians, they lay themselves open to a charge of obstruction to traffic.

Dollar Round-the-World Ships Now Call at Bombay

The Dollar Round-the-World ships will hereafter call at Bombay. The first ship to call at Bombay will be the *President Pierce*, due there January 28. The *President Monroe*, which sailed from Shanghai January 20, will be the next Dollar boat to call at said Indian port. The Dollar Line maintains a fortnightly round-the-world service, these ships, after leaving Shanghai, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston; thence to Havana, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, and back to Shanghai.

Japan's Reply to the U. S. Note on Manchuria

In a coldly polite note Japan answered the American Note, January 16.

The main points of the Japanese Note are as follows:

1.—A reaffirmation of the open door policy in Manchuria combined with regret that its effectiveness is seriously diminished by unsettled conditions prevailing throughout China.

2.—Recognition that America is unable to admit the legality of matters which might impair treaty rights or which might be brought about by means contrary to the Kellogg Pact.

Modified Application

3.—That the present unsettled and distracted state of China was not contemplated by the high contracting parties at the time the Washington treaty was framed and that although this cannot affect the binding character or stipulations of the treaty it may, in material respects, modify their application since they must necessarily be applied with reference to the state of facts as they exist.

4.—Any replacement that occurred in the personnel of the administration of Manchuria has been due to the fact that most local officials fled or resigned instead of remaining at their posts, thereby upsetting the machinery of government and necessitating others taking their places for the purpose of securing civilised conditions.

5.—It is considered unnecessary to repeat that Japan entertains no territorial aims or ambitions in Manchuria but America is reminded that the "welfare and safety of Manchuria and its accessibility for general trade are matters of deepest interest and quite extraordinary importance to the Japanese people."

China to Request League to Use Economic Sanctions Against Japan

China's new policy *vis-a-vis* the Manchuria situation, which is now under consideration by the Central Political Council, was dealt with Jan. 18 by Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan, in the course of an address at the weekly memorial service at National Government Headquarters Jan. 18. President Sun said, *inter alia*:

"When the Council of the League of Nations re-convenes on Jan. 25, China will bring up again the Sino-Japanese dispute arising out of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. The National Government has already appointed Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister to Washington, as head of the Chinese delegation to attend the forthcoming meeting. It is also prepared to invoke Articles XV and XVI of this League Covenant and to request that the member-States of the League apply to Japan the economic sanctions provided by Article XVI for her flagrant breach of the Covenant.

"The American Government recently addressed to China and Japan identic Notes calling their attention to their obligations undertaken under the Nine-Power Treaty and declaring, in effect, that the American Government cannot recognize as legal any situation *de facto* created as a result of the Japanese military operations. China has already formally acepted this Note. It is hoped that America will also invoke the Anti--War Pact and that she will make every effort, in accordance with this Pact and the Washington Treaty, to preserve peace in the Far East and in the world. It is also our hope that when necessary, the U. S. Government will call a second Washington Conference to settle the Manchurian dispute.

"There are also some who advocate the opening of direct negotiations with Japan for a settlement of the dispute. However, inasmuch as the Japanese military operations in Manchuria have never actually ceased even for one day, there is absolutely no possibility of direct negotiations being opened at the present juncture. Moreover, Japan had submitted to the League of Nations Council the so-called 'Five fundamental principles', which are absolutely unacceptable to China. Direct negotiations with Japan, therefore, will not be possible unless and until Japan has ceased all military operations in Manchuria as well as withdrawn the so-called "five principles.'

"As regards the proposed severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, the Central authorities have already given this question their careful consideration. This is, of course, a comparatively more drastic gesture. But in view of the serious implications of the proposed measure, the Central Authorities have not yet reached a decision.

"Since the final solution of this difficult problem rests with the Central Political Council, no decision can therefore be reached until after the return to the Capital of Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Han-min, the three members of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Council."

Japan Assures Britain Manchurian Door Will Be Kept Open

The Japanese ambassador in London, Mr. Matsudaira, called at the British Foreign Office Jan. 17 and conveyed to the British Government the express assurances of his government that Japan disclaims all territorial ambitions in Manchuria. This was in reply to a British request for reassurances at the time Col. Stimson sent to Japan a note on Manchuria and Japan's obligations regarding that country in connection with her Nine Power Treaty obligations. Britain announced that she would not invoke the Treaty but asked for a reaffirmation of assurances given at Geneva by Mr. Yoshizawa and by the Japanese Premier in Tokyo, that Japan had no territorial ambitions, and that it was her intention to respect the principles of the "open door" in Manchuria and the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty.

Mr. Matsudaira's communication gave express assurances that on all these points Japan's policy remained unchanged.

Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant

1. Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Article 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

2. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

3. The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenant of the League.

4. Any Member of the League which has violated any convenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of tne League represented therson.

Free Trip to the Leipzig Fair

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Great Engineering Fair & Building Fair till	16th March.

"Flying Thunder"---a Chinese Invention

(Translated from "China Times," Shanghai)

Tsai Ling-sung, the inventor of "Flying Thunder," has assembled a plant at Nanking to start manufacturing. Interviewed at his factory, Mr Tsai stated that he, had worked in the North Eastern Arsenal at Mukden for a number of years. During the Sino-Soviet conflict in 1929, the Chinese suffered from Soviet bombing planes. As China's air forces are still in their infancy China was unable to compete with the Soviets. Mr. Tsai then started to try out his idea of "flying thunder." At the third trial he succeeded. He tested his invention at the Mukden arsenal and had secured the approval of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and others. Unfortunately, the Japanese shortly thereafter occupied the Mukden arsenal, so the manufacture was impeded.

Later Tsai was summoned by the National Government to go to Nanking in order to manufacture the "Flying Thunder," which is cylindrical in shape, 20 inches in length, with a powder cylinder 2¼" in diameter, 14" in length. The head of the shell is 2½" in diameter and 6" in length. It can ascend to a height of about 6,000 meters. It is able to do effective bombing within a radius of 60 meters. Three or five "Flying Thunders" are projected into the air at the same time to attack an airplane. These will destroy and set in flames the whole body of the airplane. Even without contact,the "Flying Thunder" will remain in the air for a certain time, then explode by itself. It will, however, not ruin anything on the earth. An anti-air craft gun can only destroy a small part of a plane, so the "Flying Thunder," it is claimed, is more efficient than the anti-air craft gun, Only native material is used in the manufacture of "Flying Thunder," which when manufactured in large quantities in future, it is hoped will bring the cost of manufacture down to $15 each.

How the British "Tommies" in China Fight Mosquitoes

The annual Army health report recently issued by Great Britain contains some amusing accounts of various anti-malarial devices. Preventives for the Shanghai troops living in hutted camps set up on Chinese owned land had to be carefully studied before being tested, owing to the restrictions imposed by the Municipal Council on political grounds. However, something had to be done, as the land around the camps swarmed with mosquitoes.

Treating the infested ponds with oil was the first method used, but the smell was concluded to be a far worse evil than the mosquitoes, and this method had to be abandoned after a few days. "Paris Green" was the next experiment, but it was found that the ducks in the pond went down like nine-pins under the lethal effects of the poison. So this plan had to be abandoned, as keeping the ducks alive was considered to be more important than killing the mosquitoes.

The third desperate attempt was an even greater farce that the first two. The ponds were filled with predatory fish known to have a fancy for mosquitoes. But it was immediately discovered that both the Chinese and the ducks had even heartier appetites for the fish, and they made away with them faster than they were able to snap up the mosquitoes.

The mosquitoes were left laughing up their sleeves until word came from the Indian Army that several other methods had been tried out in India and found to be effective.

One was to perforate empty cigarette tins, stuffing the holes with oiled rags and floating them on the ponds. These were harmless looking enough to both men and fish, but to mosquitoes they were nothing less than "oil bombs." The other device was to oil the local buffaloes during the night, so that every swim that a buffalo took resulted in the wiping out of whole families of mosquitoes.

As a result, among the duties of British soldiers in China in Summer is the hunting up of old cigarette tins, and massaging great spaces of local buffalo with oil.

WILL MARSHAL FENG YU-HSIANG BE "THE EMANCIPATOR OF THE MASSES"?

(Continued from page 247)

In advocating the people's supervision of the government, and the emancipation of the masses, the marshal will be consoled in finding that he has won back his former popularity among the Chinese people. In Fengyang, Shansi, the people presented him with a flag with the following words written on it, "The Savior of the People." In Shanghai, his admirers hailed him as "The Lincoln of China," or "The Gandhi of China." Whether he will really become a savior of the people by emancipating them from the yoke of imperialism and militarism, or whether he has just posed as the leader of the masses so as to utilize the popular favor for his selfish purpose, we are not in a position to tell at the present time. But with his past history still fresh in our memory, we must be excused from entertaining some suspicion as to his present gestures. However, we hope that the marshal will really mean what he says this time, and will henceforth devote his whole time and energy to the cause of the masses, and lead them "to fight against militarists, corrupt officials, landlords, imperialists, capitalists and all other reactionary forces in order to place China in a position of freedom and independence."

Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1932.

Chiaotung University Offers Many Thorough Courses

The general catalogue of Chiaotung University (1931-2) in 190 pages lists the wonderful educational facilities offered by this very up-to-date educational institution. Chiaotung University is a Chinese National Government institution directly under the control of the Ministry of Railways. The University comprises the following establishments: The Nanyang College in Siccawei, Shanghai, (which comprises Colleges of Science and of Administration, and Schools of Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering), the Tangshan College of Engineering in Tangshan, Hopei, the eiping P College of Railway Administration in Peiping, and the University Research Institute with branches at Tangshan and Peiping. The chief executive offices are situated at Siccawei, Shanghai, where Nanking University was originally located. The courses provided by Chiaotung University are thoroughly instilled into the minds of the pupils by a large and competent staff. Copies of the catalogue may be had on application to J. Usang Ly, the dresident of the University.

Judge Chau Succeeds Judge Yang at the First District Court

Judge Yang Zau-hsun, president of the Shanghai, First Special District Court (formerly the International Mixed Court and later the Shanghai Provisional Court) has been transferred to the district court of Whaying, a small town on the Kiangsu-Anhui border as Chief Procurator. At the same time, it was announced that Judge Chan Hsieh-chiok, who was formerly a Judge in the Special District Court and who at present is Chief Procurator in the First Special District Court, has been appointed president of the Court to succeed Mr. Yang.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Wuchow Building New Waterworks

According to a report in the *South China Morning Post*, work on the new municipal waterworks is making progress and is expected to be completed sometime this year. A statement has just been issued by the Wuchow Municipal Government, notifying land owners of the Tung Koo Ling section, of the municipality to move in order that the area may be converted into a large reservoir.

Nanking Faces Unprecedented Financial Crisis

A report in the *Journal de Shanghai* on Jan. 10 stated that an extremely acute financial situation now exists in Nanking. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the new Finance Minister to secure short-term advances from the local bankers up to $2,500,000, it is found that this sum is hopelessly of inadequate to meet the signed commitments of the late Minister T. V. Soong, which are said to aggregate $40,000,000. During the first week of January, practically no money has been received from the Provinces and the resulting financial situation is characterized as the most serious with which the Government of China has ever been faced.

Amoy Customs Revenue for 1931 Totals $4,200,000

The total receipt of the revenues of the Customs at Amoy for the fiscal year of 1931 amounted to over $2,400,000, which represents an increase of more than $700,000 as compared with the receipts of the previous year, according to the latest statistical reports of the Chinese customs authorities. The increase of the customs receipts is reported to have been due to the increase of the rate of customs tariff; as a matter of fact, the total volume of trade during the last year has considerably decreased.

Shansi to Issue Treasury Loan for Redemption of Depreciated Bank Notes

The Shansi Provincial Government has decided to issue a new government treasury loan of $2,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming part of the depreciated Shansi bank notes issued by the financial authorities, according to a *China Press* dispatch from Taiyuan. The plan provides that both the principal and interest of the loan will be paid in installments over a period of one year and eight months and the sinking fund for the redemption of the loan will be secured on the monthly revenue derived from the various taxes.

Shanghai Municipality Receipts During December Total $393,768.55

Due to the enforcement of reorganization of various old taxes and the retrenchment policy of the Administration, the monthly receipts of various revenues of the Greater Shanghai Municipality during December, 1931, has grown to a total of $393,768,55, representing an increase of more than $89.095.67 over the same period in the previous year. Among the various items of revenue, the house tax leads the list with a sum of $214,193.55. License fees for vehicles rank second, amounting to over $46,974.65, while duties derived from license fees for boats total $37,940,63. The business tax amounted to $48,161; the receipts from the butchery tax were $27,181.

Ground-breaking Ceremony Initiates Construction of China's Largest Dockyard

Heralding the construction of the largest dock for shipbuilding in China, the ceremony of laying down the third slip of the Kiangnan Dockyard of the Ministry of the Navy at Kaochangmiao, Nantao, was held at 10 o'clock Jan. 15 in the presence of many high naval officials, including the newly inaugurated Navy Minister Admiral Chen Shano-kwan. Following the ground-breaking ceremony, the keels were laid to the two gunboats, *Kiangning* and *Haining*, under construction at the same Dockyard. According to an engineer of the Ministry, the construction of the third slip which, when completed, will be capable of accommodating warships of 20,000 tons, will cost more than $2,000,000. The new dockyard covers an area of 10 mow and is expected to be completed at the end of this year. The two gunboats, *Haining* and *Kiangning*, built at an estimated cost of over $100.000 each, will be ready next summer. They will be used for the suppression of bandits and pirates on the sea coasts.

Work on Kongho Road in Kaifeng to be Started Next April

A dispatch from the *Review's* correspondent at Kaifeng states that work on the projected Kongho Road leading from the North Gate of Kaifeng city to the railway station of Lunghai Railway will be started early next April. As a preparatory step, orders have been issued by the authorities that houses standing on the mapped route of the road must be demolished before the end of March. Construction of the new road is expected to be completed within six months.

The Honan Provincial Farmers' and Laborer' Bank made a profit of $150,000 in interest during the second half 1931, July to December, which represents an increase of $50,000 compared with the first half of the year.

Native Goods Exhibition Opens in Chapei on Jan. 15

The Third Native Goods Exhibition held under the auspices of the Shanghai People's Native Goods Association, formally opened on January 15 with more than 50 local manufacturers taking part in the display. The Exhibition is composed of 58 sections and the principal exhibits are: leather works, dyeing stuffs, hats, shoes, pants, cotton goods, silk piece goods, cosmetics, lamps, brass work, steel furnitures, electric products, toys, confectionerys and cigarettes.

The Shanghai People's Native Goods Association was first organized in 1920 and the first exhibition was held in 1921 in Chapei, The second exhibition was held at the same place in 1925. The present exhibition will last for two weeks.

Chinese Boycott Causes Trade Loss of Y. 97,534,000 to Japan in 1931

A total trade loss of Yen 97,534,000 was sustained by Japan in 1931 as a result of the vigorous boycott against Japanese goods in China, it is revealed in a *United Press* dispatch from Tokyo on Jan. 15. According to figures released by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, during 1931 Japan exported to China, including the Kwantung Leased Territory and Hongkong, goods valued at 285,046,000 yen as against goods valued at 403,287,000 yen during the previous year. The decrease in Japanese exports to China during 1931 amounted to 36 percent, In 1931 Japan imported from China goods valued at 236,201,000 yen as against goods valued at 283,850,000 yen in 1930. The Japanese imports from China in 1931 declined in the amount of 17 percent. In 1931 Japan had a favorable balance in her trade with China of 21,843,000 yen as against 119,377,000 yen in 1930. Thus, Japan's favorable balance in her trade with China decreased in the amount of 82 percent.

Sinking Fund Body Issues Report for December, $15,000,000 Cash on Hand

According to the report of the National Loans Sinking Fund Commission for December just published, a balance of more than $15,000,000 now remains in the hands of the Commission to be carried forward to the credit of Sinking Fund after having met all the commitments for the month. The figures published during the month reveal that payments amounting to more than $19,000,000 were made on fourteen different issues. The report states that at the end of November last, there was a credit balance carried over to December of $18,000,000, so that the cash in hand at the end of December was about three millions below the total surplus at the end of November. During December, there were four half-yearly redemptions falling due which were fully met with the funds in reserve. The report further discloses that eight bond issues will fall due, at the end of January, which the Commission is prepared to meet, as sufficient funds are on hand for the payments.

The Commission has also issued a long statement expressing its emphatic objection to the declaration of a moratorium on all Government securities. The statement declares that the Commission has done its utmost to discharge the obligations entrusted to it, and not once in the five years of its existence, has it failed to pay interest or redeem capital when they fell due.

Yeh Takes Measures to Re-adjust Railway Debts

As a preliminary step toward the re-adjustment of railway debts, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Railway, in an order on Jan. 9 to the various Government Railways Administrations, instructed that detailed reports concerning the financial obligations of the National Railways must be submitted to the Ministry within 20 days. These obligations are of a varied nature, ranging from domestic and foreign loans to credits for purchase of materials and and their full reports are necessary for the preliminary drafting of the re-adjustment measures.

Among the innovations inaugurated by the new Railway Administration, is the organisation of an Educational Committee for Railways Workers which will endeavor to provide educational facilities for all Government Railway employees as well as their children.

Central Bank Has $29,831,539 in Reserve Against Note Issue, Examination Reveals

The Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China, at its 113th examination on Jan. 9 of the cash reserves held by the bank against note issues in circulation issued the following announcement:

Total amount of dollar notes and subsidiary coin notes in circulation: Dollar Notes, $27,144,749.00; Subsidiary Coin Notes, $2,686,790.00, total $29,831,549.00.

Reserves against dollar notes and subsidiary coin circulation; Cash Reserve @ 60% and The Great Northern Telegraph Co. Cash Reserve.....$23,453,539.00

(of the above sum $19,717,524.45 is kept in Shanghai Office, the balance $2,029,829.00 is kept in Branches and Sub-branches, $1,706,185.55 is kept in Local Banks.)

Securities Reserves.....$6,378,000.00

Total.....$29,831,539.00

Total amount of customs gold unit notes in circulation: C. G. U. Notes, C. G. U. 250,000.00.

Reserves against customs gold unit notes in circulation: G.$100,000.00 deposited with Local Banks @. 40, C. G. U. 250,000.00.

According to article 2 of the Bank's regulations goverinng note issue the Bank is required to keep Cash Reserve @ 60% and Securities Reserve @ 40% of the total issue. Finding the Cash Reserve to exceed 60% and the Securities Reserve not over 40%, the Committee certifies that the reserves against notes in circulation is in order.

Political Instability and Cold Weather Cause Slump in Building Activities

Due the advent of cold weather, unstable politica situation and tight money conditions, building actitivies in the Greater Shanghai Municipality recorded a marked decrease during December last, according to a report released by the Bureau of Public Works. During the entire month under review, only 190 building permits were issued by the Bureau. The projected structures cover a total of 38,600 square meters of land and are estimated to cost nearly $1,300,000. The figures show a two-third decrease of the number recorded in November. In addition to the above, the Bureau also issued 222 permits for miscellaneous construction works, 158 for repairing of houses and 20 for demolition. Chapei continues to lead in building activities among the districts under control of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Municipality with 73 permits issued for building projects there. Nantao is second. In the types of building, dwellings occupied the biggest share amounting to half of the total number of new structures. Shop buildings were next closely followed by factory buildings. Others include one two godowns and one school. The building activities were distributed among the various districts under jurisdiction of the Municipality as follows:

Districts	Areas Occupied (In Sq. Meter)	Estimated Cost (In Mex. $)
Chapei	12,570	369,860
Nantao	11,470	282,480
Yangking	1,100	25,850
Woosung	260	8,500
Yinghsiang	2,430	80,050
Kiangwan	160	2,990
Fahhaw (Western)	10,090	512,170
Yingshing	350	4,500
Total	38,640	1,294,500

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Inauguration of Canton-Shanghai Air Line Scheduled for This Spring

With the practical completion of prepartions, the Shanghai-Canton air mail and passenger service, the second trunk aerial line of the China National Aviation Corporation, will be inaugurated this Spring, it was announced by officials of the Corporation on Jan. 18. In order to provide new machines for the route, the Company has placed an order with an American firm for three airplanes of latest type, each costing $100,000, which are expected to arrive at Shanghai shortly. In view of the fact that all stations along the southern aerial route are prosperous business centers, it is expected that the new air line will be success. In the meantime, the Corporation has decided to suspend operation of the service along the Nanking-Peiping line and along the western section from Hankow to Lubokow for the time being, owing to insufficient amount of business. According to officials of the Corporation, the most prosperous line for the Corporation is the Hankow-Chungking section, which carries an enormous amount of mail and a full list of passengers on each trip.

Magnificent National Sports Plant Completed at Nanking

Claiming the distinction of being the largest and most magnificent national sports ground in the world, the Nanking Stadium with its four supplementary arenas, constructed by order of the National Government, has been completed at the Capital at a cost of more than $1,250,000. The new national sports plant will add another landmark in China's Capital City and it is expected that both in grandness and popularity, it will rival the famous Sun Yat Sen Mausoleum as an attraction for tourists and visitors to Nanking. The Stadium proper will comfortably accommodate 60,000 spectators and has fully equipped dormitories for 2,400 athletes. The four supplementary structures are the Baseball Diamond, the standard 50 meter Swimming Pool with newest purifying equipment and special lighting, the Area for Basket Ball and the Area for Chinese Boxing. In addition, there are twenty-eight Tennis Courts and three Football Fields each with spectators' stands; also one-mile Trotting Track and a 500 meter Track for flat racing. Among the incidental works were the sinking of three deep artesian wells to supply ample water for the Swimming Pool, dormitories and fire protection, as well as a complete installation of electric pumps and filters. Large areas convenient to the Stadium have been laid out for parking motor cars. The construction of roads and driveways amounted to a fair sized contract in itself when the yardage of excavation and filling are considered. The final asphalt surfacing will be completed early this year. At present, an extensive program of landscaps work is being carried out, which includes transplanting many large and small trees and much shrubbery.

Japanese Shipping Firms Sustain Huge Losses Following Boycott

The Japanese shipping trade in China had its worst year in 1931 for the last five year-period, the chief sufferer among all being the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the leading Japanese shipping company, it is revealed by statistics just released. The vigorous anti-Japanese boycott which has been enforced throughout China since Japanese aggression in Manchuria was started last September has practically put all Japanese vessels operating in Chinese waters at a standstill and virtually annihilated the shipping trade in China. As a consequence, tremendous losses have been sustained by the various Japanese companies.

During 1931 N.Y.K. vessels carried goods from Japan to China amounting to only 348,141 tons, which was 107,100 tons less than the figure for 1929. The average for the several preceding years has been around 500,000 tons.

The other Japanese shipping companies likewise witnessed sharp declines in the volume of goods carried by their respective vessels because of the Chinese boycotting activities.

Up to September, N. Y. K. vessels carried goods amounting to about 30,000 tons monthly from Japan to Shanghai. But during September this figure dropped to 20,000 tons, while in October and November, it dropped to the 10,000-ton level. The worst record was made during the month between the middle of October and the middle of November, when only about 300 tons were brought here.

The N.Y.K., the O.S.K., Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, and the other Japanese freight operating firms have lost considerable business during the year under review. British, Norwegian, American, and other foreign shipping companies have steadily invaded the territory formerly occupied by the Japanese while the anti-Japanese boycott has been raging. Chinese merchants and importers have entered into new contracts with these American and European shipping firms, and it is now feared that the Japanese might not be able to recover the business so lost even if the present boycott comes to an end, which is most improbable, so long as the Japanese militarists continue to pursue their aggressive policy in Manchuria.

Embankment House and Metropole Hotel Ready for Ouccupancy Soon

The Embankment House, Shanghai's newest and most modern eight-story apartment house that is being erected along Soochow Creek near the Post Office, will be completed and ready for occupancy at the end of March, it is announced by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects for the building. Striking a new note in local architectural circles, the new structure will offer a variety of apartments for local residents. Many of the apartments have balconies. Latest building improvements will be found in all of its flats, and it is expected that the the building will be one of the most popular apartment houses in Shanghai.

The Metropole Hotel, impressive 16-story skycraper facing the S.M.C, building on Kiangsi Road, will be opened at the end of February, Messrs. Palmer and Turner announce. Peach and Company is furnishing the hotel in a modern style. The Hamilton House, its twin across the street, is also in final stages of completion and will be ready some time in March. It will offer flats, suites, rooms and offices. Its furnishings will be similar to those in the Metropole Hotel.

At the same time, Messrs. Palmer and Turner also announce that work will soon be started on the Grosvenor House, Cathay Land Company project. When completed, it will be one of Shanghai's best apartment houses. The structure is expected to be completed in the latter part of 1933.

Tls. 2 Million New Wharf, Half-Mile Long, to Be Built Here in Two Years

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, Ltd., has announced the planned construction of a Tls2,000,000 new wharf on the site of the present Hongkew Wharf on the Whangpoo River, according to a report in the *China Press*. The new pier, which is expected to be completed in two years, will be almost half a mile long and will be the largest and costliest wharf in the Far East. Stretched between Yuenfong and Chaoufoong Roads, the new wharf will be constructed on the American style, with concrete fitted on wooden piles above the water line and the regular reinforced timber foundation will be used, according to present plans. E. J. Muller has been appointed civil engineer for the new wharf project and work is expected to be started shortly. Voh Kee, well-known local contractor, has been awarded the huge job. Another well-known engineer and contractor will join in the work. It is planned that the new wharf will be built in sections, gradually demolishing the old one, so that ships will be able to discharge cargo at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company's Hongkew Station without interruption. When completed, five ships will be able to berth comfortably alongside the new half-mile wharf, according to officials of the Company. Although the latest wharf construction methods will be employed in the new wharf, officials of the Company announce that hand labor will still predominate in transfering cargo from ship to shore. Trains, derricks and other mechanical equipment would be impractible here at the present time, officials of the company believe, and for this reason they will not include mechanical stevedore equipment in the new wharf. However, the wharf will be so constructed that in future years it will be possible to install mechanical equipment without renovating or rebuilding.

Officials of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company are: R. Mein Austin, chairman of the board; and Pan Ching-poo, A. Widmann, T. G. Weall and H. V. Wilkinson. The Company has an authorized capital of Tl4,000,000.

Japanese Announce Plans to Operate P.M.R. To Mukden

(*Special to the Shanghai Evening Post*)

Tientsin, Jan. 16.—Japanese troops who occupied Hulutao Harbor, January 4, evacuated that place on January 13. Japanese warships, however, continue to call, and complete stoppage of work on the Chinese harbor development project has been caused.

The development of Hulutao constituted one of the causes of the Japanese military occupation of Manchuria since the Chinese planned to make Hulutao a rival to the Japanese port of Dairen.

Situation Serious

A. Bosji, Netherlands subject and a member of the Netherlands Harbor Works, arrived in Tientsin today after an arduous five-day trip for the purpose of obtaining food and supplies for some 60 foreigners, including women and children who have been isolated at Hulutao, due to the Japanese occupation of the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

He stated that the situation at Hulutao is serious and that he will try and return tonight, hoping to persuade the Japanese to provide transportation from Shanhaikwan over the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

Laborers on Job

Mr. Bosji said that Chinese troops stationed at Hulutao evacuated shortly before the arrival of the Japanese troops. They dismantled the wireless station, took down two pieces of artillery and then departed, hence no trouble was experienced when the Japanese force occupied the port.

It also stated that approximately 300 Chinese laborers still are on the job at Hulutao, but that no funds are available due to the fact that the Japanese military has commandeered money held in the Chinese banks at Mukden for the expenses of the project.

According to reports received here today, the Japanese have appointed a new director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway at Mukden, and the line is to be cut shortly north of Shanhaikwan. The Japanese, it is announced, are to take complete charge of operation of the road between Mukden and Shanhaikwan and have appointed Japanese directors for all stations.

Money to Mukden

They also are said to have issued orders that all money must be remitted to Mukden instead of Tientsin, and that any member of the railway staff found communicating with the Tientsin office will be dismissed and punished.

The Japanese also have announced that through traffic between Mukden and Tientsin is discontinued and that, in the future, the Peiping-Mukden Railway will operate as a definite part of the South Manchuria line.

It is understood that Sir Miles Lampson at Peiping and the British Ambassador at Tokyo have lodged strong protests on the grounds that the British have heavy investments in the Peiping-Mukden line. Unofficial reports received here, however, state that the Japanese have agreed to reimburse the British for all losses suffered as a result of the Japanese occupation.

Brigands Surround Japanese Garrison in Northern City

Mukden, Jan. 19.—The Japanese garrison in the walled city of Newchwangcheng was in a precarious situation today as they fought desperately to repulse a serious bandit attack. The fighting began yesterday afternoon when 1,500 Chinese bandits under Lao Pei-fang launched an attack. With the Japanese forces surrounded by the attacking bandits, "plain clothes" soldiers appeared in the city itself, adding to the difficulties of the defenders.

Fires were set at many places in the city by the plain clothes troops. Reinforcements have been sent to the aid of the imperilled garrison from Yingkow. Official reports declare that other troops operating under Lao Pei-fang's orders have created a seriovs situation in the Haicheng area. Near Haicheng yesterday Lieutenant Kawano, commanding a company of Japanese infantry, was killed and three of his soldiers were seriously wounded in a clash with Lao Pei-fang's bandits. Lieutenant Kawano was killed while en route with his men to Pakiatze to fight bandits. Reinforcements were sent from Mukden to the Haicheng area. After Lieutenant Kawano was slain his men succeeded in repulsing the attacking bandits.—*United Press.*

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電話四一八一二

Men and Events

Chow Ping-wen has tendered his resignation as the director of the Consolidated Tax Bureau of the Ministry of Finance.

The presidents of seven leading universities and colleges in Peiping have resigned on account of financial difficulties, and these institutions are now threatened with closure.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, departed during the week *via* Siberia for England on six months leave.

The death occurred January 18, at the age of 92, of Mrs. Margaret Mary Baldwin, Shanghai's oldest resident. She was a member of the Union Church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Service will depart from Shanghai by the s. s. *President Jefferson* January 26 for a holiday to be spent in San Bernardino, California, and vicinity.

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, entertained the members of the University Club at a buffet luncheon at his offices in Canton road, Shanghai Jan. 19.

Paul J. Rodney, Oriental manager of the International Harvester Export Co. of Chicago, returned to Shanghai during the week from a business trip to Japan.

E. F. Harris, manager in Shanghai of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, gave an address on "Confronting a World Economic Crisis" at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. Jan. 19.

The building of the new Chung Hua Book Co. at Tientsin was destroyed by fire on the morning of January 17. The fire started in the Kung Yih printing office, which was also destroyed.

The following resignations took place in the U. S. A. last week: Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes from U. S. Supreme Court Justiceship; James A. Farrell from presidency of U. S. Steel Corporation.

A party of Chinese, who described themselves as members of the "Dare-to-Die Corps," departed for Nanking several days ago, whence, they declared, they would proceed to Manchuria to fight the Japanese forces.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn delivered an address describing her recent travels in Europe before the Navy "Y", Shanghai, Sunday evening, Jan. 17. Mrs. Fearn took a prominent part in the founding of the Navy "Y" in 1910.

A party of five Japanese, two of them monks, was set on by a Chinese mob in the Chapei district of Shanghai Jan. 18. Three of them were so severely injured as to necessitate their being taken to hospital.

General Pah Wen-wei, first Tutuh of Anhui, who was one of the original revolutionary generals and took a leading part in the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu regime, is a visitor in Shanghai.

Captain Charles Baker, an American citizen, who is the master of one of the Yangtsze Rapids Steamship Company's motor lighters, was abducted by bandits 170 miles west of Hankow January 15 together with several Chinese. A heavy ransom for his release is being demanded.

Following the raid on its premises recently by a Japanese mob, the Kuomintang branch at Tsingtao has paid off its staff and announced that its activities will be temporarily suspended. Publication of the Kuomintang organ, the Tsingtao *Kuo Min Jih Pao*, has been suspended indefinitely.

Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister at Washington, has been appointed chief of the Chinese Delegation at the League of Nations, in succession to Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese minister to England. China's representatives at the forthcoming Disarmanent Conference will be Dr. Ching Li-hsia and Dr. Hu Shih-tse.

An investigation into the business affiliations of Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is being made by the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate, particularly as regards interests in Columbia, to which country the National City Bank was urged by the U. S. State Department to make a large loan.

Jack T. Young, president of the Chinese Students Club, New York University, and a member of the Lamb Expedition to North Tibet (Exploress' Club, N. Y.) arrived recently in Shanghai. He was a member of the Roosevelt expedition aeveral years ago which laid low the giant pandah.

H. Gordon Selfridge, the Anglo-American merchant who at one time was a member of the firm of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, and now is the owner of one of London's biggest stores, announced last week that work would start immediately on an extension scheme which is expected to make his London store the largest in the world.

Who's Who in China

James Tsune-chi Yu, Consul-General at Havana; born at Shengfeng, Hopei, 1899; attended and graduated from Nankai Middle School 1914-18; summer schools in Ohio State University, University of Michigan and Chicago University; Ph.B., B.S. from Denison University 1918-21; A.B., M.A. in political science from Columbia University 1921-23; Sc.M., Sc.D. in economic geography from New York University 1922-24; Ph.D. in public law from Columbia University 1925-27; Honorary Fellow of Columbia University, doing special research work in international law at London School of Economics and Political Science, 1927-28; held the following positions: section chief of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wu HanNationalist Government, 1927; senior member of the Treaty Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Government at Nanking; assistant compiler of Publicity Department, Central Kuomintang Headquarters; member of Commission on Extraterritoriality, Judicial Yuan, 1928-29; Secretary of Chinese Legation in Cuba and officiating Consul General at Havana, 1930; Consul General at Havana, September 1930; appointed Consul General at San Francisco, March 1931; reappointed Consul General at Havana, April 1931 which position he still retains; member of Phi Beta Katta; author of "Economic, Geographic Problems in Marchuria," (in 1924); "The Interpretation of Treaties," (published in 1927); address: Chinese Consulate General, M. Aldama 128, Havana, Cuba.

于焌吉字讓六

James T. C. Yu (Yu Chuen-chi)

于焌吉，字讓六，河北省人，生於一八九九年，一九一八年畢業於天津南開中學，旋赴美留學，一九一八至二一年肄業於阿海阿大學及支加哥大學暑期學校，後入達立生大學得哲學學士及科學學士，繼入哥倫比亞大學得政治學學士及碩士學位，一九二二年轉入紐約大學，一九二四年得經濟地理學碩士及國際公法博士學位，一九二五年被選爲哥倫比亞大學榮譽學員，研究國際公法及經濟，及政治科學等於倫敦政治經濟大學，回國後，歷任武漢國民政府外交部科長，一九二八年至二九任南京國民政府外交部條約委員會委員，中央國民黨黨部宣傳部副主任及司法院治外法權委員會會員，駐古巴中國公使館秘書（一九三十年二月至九月）及駐哈佛那中國領事館署理總領事，（一九三十年九月至一九三一年）調任駐舊金山中國總領事（一九三一年三月）是年四月復任駐哈佛那中國領事館總領事，現任斯職，著有滿洲經濟地理問題及條約之詮解等書，通信處；中國領事館，哈佛那，古巴

American Mail Line Announces Reduction in Shanghai-Seattle Rates

The American Mail Line has announced a number of important reductions in trans-Pacific fares, going into effect immediately. Tickets in a special class cabin Shanghai to Seattle can be bought for G$185; with private bath G$250. A first-class cabin with private bath may be had for as low as G$389.

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THE DECEMBER 1931 DIRECTORY

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Hand-book of the World Court

The World Court, 1921-1931, A Handbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice, by Manley O. Hudson; World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass., 1931. 259 pages, with index.

This volume is the third edition of this valuable handbook compiled by Manley O. Hudson, a well-known authority on international law. Dr, Hudson has for nine years held a chair on this subject in the Harvard Law School. He was a member of the American Commission to negotiate peace in 1918; he was a member of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and has also been a legal secretary of the League of Nations. In addition he is editor of the *American Journal of International Law* and has written a number of books on legal subjects. We hear that he will offer lectures at the first School of International and Pacific Affairs which is to be held during the summer of 1932 at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu.

Dr. Hudson, from his wide experience, is just the one to compile this sort of a handbook. He has brought it up to the date of October 1, 1931. The first ten pages of the book give a short and concise history of the World Court. We are interested to find that such an institution was suggested by a Frenchman as early as 1305. Three centuries later another Frenchman wrote a book giving it "definition and direction," though it was not until the nineteenth century that it came to the practical consideration of statesmen and students of international relations.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration was organized in 1901, after preliminary work in 1899. "The institution created was not in any real sense a permanent tribunal; it was not strictly a court, and it provided means for arbitration instead of an agency for adjudication."

Though other and wider plans were drawn up the world "came to 1914 with no general machinery for handling international disputes except the Permanent Court of Arbitration. At the end of the Great War, it was taken for granted that a new court would be established...The first election of judges was held on September 14-16, 1921, and the Court thereupon came into being. A first (preliminary) session was held at The Hague from January 30 to March 24, 1922; officers were elected, the organization was completed and rules of procedure were promulgated." This was the organization of the World Court. In additional paragraphs Dr. Hudson treats of its elections, jurisdiction, proposed revision of the Statute and proposed adhesion of the United States.

After this interesting history of the Court's establishment there follows a chronological table and one listing the Court members. This is followed by a chapter entitled Judgments and Orders of the Court, while the remaining chapters are headed Advisory Opinions of the Court, Signature and Ratification of Instruments Relating to the Court and Proposed Ratification by the United States. These chapters are chiefly in the nature of documented "source material," exceedingly valuable to students of international affairs.

Dr. Hudson's book is well arranged for reference and its excellent index facilitates the use of the text, which is made as clear as possible and is arranged alphabetically wherever practicable.

G. B. S.

Shanghai, January 12, 1932.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

Dedicating Harbin to the Emperor of Japan

(*From a Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 28, 1931.

Two Japanese priests from Japan marched slowly through the main streets of Harbin yesterday beating drums loudly, and chanting something. They wore white robes and walked slowly, and attracted considerable attention. It is supposed that they were dedicating Harbin to the emperor of Japan. Strange things are happening up this way, as in other parts of Manchuria. The latest news is that the Japanese have forced the Chinese to sell to them the city street railways. Some claim that the sale is only a promise so far as money is concerned, no actual price being fixed. The Japanese claim that there is an old agreement that any tram line built in Harbin should have been constructed by them.

The Ban on Japanese Goods in Honan

(*From "The Review's" Special Correspondent*)

Kaifeng, Honan, Jan. 14.

On instructions from the Provincial Kuomintang, the Anti-Japanese Association here has announced that the unconditional sale of Japanese goods shall come to an end February 11. Merchants who are discovered selling Japanese goods privately after the said date are to be fined from $50 to $5,000 in minor cases. If the cases are of great importance, the offenders are to be executed according to the special law. Due to the fact that most of their goods are of Japanese make and cannot be sold about 20 big shops here in the city have recently closed their doors. Several other large shops will probably also close soon for the same reason.

In view of the national crisis, the provincial government has instructed all the different hsien of the province, to be diligent and industrious in carrying out their duties. Those who neglect their duties are warned that they will be severely punished.

Free Sale of Opium Prohibited

The provincial government has instructed all the magistrates in the different hsien of the Honan province to strictly prohibit the sale of opium. Acting on the orders of the provincial government, the local public safety bureau is closing all the opium shops in Kaifeng.

Bandit Suppression Work

Under the orders of General Liu Chih, director of the Kaifeng Pacification headquarters and concurrently chairman of the province, the 20th route army, under General Chang Fang, will move towards South Honan to exterminate the Communist bandits at Kuangshan, Kushih, Loshan, Huangchuan and neighboring districts, on the Honan, Hupeh, and Anhwei borders. According to General Chang, the 75th division, under General Sung Tien-tsai, will be stationed at Huangchuan, and the 76th division, under General Chang himself at Sinyang. General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, has instructed General Chang Li-sheng, commandant of the 2nd cavalry division, who is now stationed with his men at Kueiteh in East Honan, to be ready to rush with his army into Kiangsu, Anhuei and Shantung regions in order to pursue the remnants of the bandits. General Chang has telegraphed the local military authorities, saying that he has been successful in suppressing the bandits in the area under his charge.

New Discoveries In South Honan

A large quantity of ancient arts relics were recently discovered at Putaichung, or Pocket Tomb, at Hsiang Cheng Hsien in South Honan. The main articles are bronze mirrors, a bronze lamp-stand, an ancient basin, a *ting*, or a tripod with two ears and many others. On instructions from the provincial government, the magistrate of the hsien has transported it here for preservation in the Honan Museum.

The Long-Life Fairy Society

According to arrivals from She-hsien in North Honan, the Chang Hsien Huei, or Long Living Fairy Society, has recently come into being there. Its ringleader is Chia Hsueh, whose followers are said to number several hundred. They demand money and food supplies from the local farmers by force. It will be recalled that the Heavenly Gate followers who had created disturbances at the same place for several years were suppressed a few months ago by the 11th route army, under General Liu Mao-en.

CHINCHOW—AND AFTER

(*Continued from page 238*)

Chinchow; that Gen. Honjo's purpose was to send troops for the relief of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin; that the tense situation at Tientsin had been liquidated earlier than expected; hence the troops had been withdrawn to their original stations, etc. There never has been a convincing explanation of what really occurred, but the writer recently read two possible explanations in a foreign paper in Japan, one being a strong protest on the part of the British Government at the arbirtary commandeering of a Chinese railway containing extensive British investment; and the other the famous note and interview with Mr. Stimson in a certain press agency allegedly "misquoted" the American Secretary of State as declaring that the Japanese Army in Manchuria had "run amok."

But General Honjo and his staff in Mukden had not given up the idea of driving the last remnants of the Chinese army and government from Manchurian territory. Japan's reservation to the League resolution, permitting military action against the so-called bandits, provided the way. Immediately following the withdrawal of the Japanese army the foreign newspaper correspondents in Mukden began hearing about the bandit "menace" to the west of the S. M. R. Military maps were produced showing the exact number and location of these "bandits," which on some days were classed as "irregulars," and other days as "partizans," but always they were being financed and directed by the Chinese Army at Chinchow and constituted a menace to the Japanese position along the S. M. R. Military drives were conducted against these Chinese forces and often the results were ridiculous. In one widely-advertised drive into the territory north of Mukden and east of the S. M. R. where it was alleged some 17,500 bandits had their headquarters, the Japanese forces were only able to find some 300. The Japanese used one mixed brigade of infantry, two battallions of artillery and cavalry and numerous airplanes in the expedition. After practically a month of widely-advertised anti-bandit drives, Gen. Honjo finally gave the order for the advance on Chinchow, the military spokesman at Mukden explaining that the expedition had become necessary "because th Chinese bandits had fled toward Chinchow and oined the Chinese army."

As stated in the foregoing, the writer was in Chinchow and observed the Chinese evacuation of that city, the last remaining Chinese foothold in Manchuria, and if there were any considerable number of bandits mixed up with the Chinese army, they acted most sedately and only were interested in getting out of town before the Japanese troops arrived. However, it is of considerable significance to record the fact that most of these towns were looted—after the evacuation of the Chinese troops—and by a bandit gang which preceded the Japanese army by about ten miles. For example the Japanese troops entered Kuopangze early on the morning of December 31 and almost simultaneously with the advance of the Japanese army from Kuopangze toward Chinchow, a gang of approximately 1,000 Chinese bandits crossed the Taling river (about midway between Kuopangze and Chinchow) and also moved in the direction of Chinchow. The bandits thus arrived several hours ahead of the Japanese army and were able to help themselves to what they wanted before the Japanese army arrived. Although the Japanese possessed plenty of airplanes for bombing Chinese towns, they never seemed to be able to catch up with this particular bandit gang which apparently had preceded the Japanese army for several days.

One of the staff officers connected with the Chinese commander, Gen. Yung Chen's headquarters at Chinchow brought the news of the Japanese advance from Kuopangze toward Chinchow to the headquarters of the foreign military observers (and the writer's headquarters as well) at about 9 o'clock on New Year's Eve. The military observers were enjoying a New Year's Eve dinner, enlivened by some sweet Japanese champagne which Gen. Honjo had sent down to Chinchow with his compliments a few days previously, when the staff officer entered the room and announced that the Japanese had started from Kuopangze and practically all Chinese troops had been withdrawn. Someone asked regarding the time of departure of the last available train. The staff officer replied, "In about twenty minutes." The writer caught that train and rode in a service car with twenty-four railway employes as far as Shanhaikwan where the Great Wall reaches the Yellow Sea. It required more than twenty hours to make the trip which ordinarily is made in less than five hours. The military observers were provided with a special which departed at about the same time, but since it had priority it managed to reach Tientsin several hours ahead of the troop train upon which the writer was forced to travel. Although accompanied by considerable confusion, the Chinese managed to get their troops out of Chinchow in a remarkably brief space of time, actually within about fifty hours. Many of the officers were incensed at the order to withdraw as they had planned to make a stand at the Taling River, but there was no misunderstanding Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's orders to withdraw without fighting.

Why? The explanations are many and varied, but Gen. Ho Chu-kwok who commands a Chinese force of 2,000 troops stationed at Shanhaikwan, which is the actual division line between Manchuria and China proper, informed the writer that Japan had notified Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang that they would land additional forces at Shanhaikwan and Chinwantao where the P. M. R. passes near the seacoast, and bottle the Chinese troops up in the narrow stretch of level land in the vicinity of Chinchow and blow them to pieces if they attempted to make a fight. An inspection of the geography of this district shows the futility of an attempt to defend the position because the Japanese forces (including the Japanese navy which was patrolling the coast) were on three sides while on the north were the inaccessible mountain ranges of Jehol province. Most of these Chinese soldiers had already experienced contact with the Japanese war machine, including air-bombers which made holes in the earth twelve feet deep. Their arms consisted of ancient type rifles only with a few field pieces that were no possible match for the Japanese howitzers mounted on the advancing armored trains. Obviously the Chinese troops, allegedly unpaid for several months, had no stomach for further contact with the Japanese army, despite the brave shouts of

The
CHINESE NATION

Contents of Vol. III, No. 5

January 13, 1932.

EDITORIALS:

U. S. INVOKES NINE POWER TREATY:

U. S. and the Nine-Power Treaty
British and French Reactions
The Call of National Emergency
Chinchow and After

ARTICLES

The Future of China
L. Wingsan Kann
Foreign Capital in China
Chinter T. Chang, Ph.D.
Some International Problems
H. Benson-Currie

DEPARTMENTS

CHINESE PRESS OPINION — FINANCE & TRADE
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the students in the Yangtsze Valley more than a thousand miles away, and the even louder declarations of Mr. Eugene Chen at Nanking who was demanding that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang "defend Chinchow at all cost."

The consequences of the Japanese occupation of Chinchow cannot be appraised at this time. Today's newspapers in Tientsin carry reports from Mukden to the effect that the Japanese have assumed complete control of the Peiping-Mukden railway and have set up a separate administration for the section between Mukden and Shanhaikwan. Japanese managers, "advisers," have been appointed at all the chief stations and all Chinese employes have been warned to have no relations with the head office in Tientsin. Forces of Japanese troops are stationed at all towns and so-called anti-bandit campaigns are being conducted against all towns and villages within a range of twenty or thirty miles from the railway. In some places the Chinese volunteers, financed by the village gentry, have put up a strong fight and have exacted heavy toll upon the invaders, but the Japanese have "taken" the P. M. R., and for several days the Japanese "information bureau" connected with the military headquarters here at Tientsin, has been telling about the necessity for conducting further anti-bandit campaigns in Jehol province and even into Mongolia. At one of the newspaper conferences with a representative of Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden a few weeks ago one of the correspondents innocently inquired of the Japanese staff officer whether Gen. Honjo had been reading the life of Genghis Khan!

China in Reply to American Note Holds Japan Responsible for Manchuria Imbroglio

The Chinese Government's reply to the American Note regarding the situation in Manchuria expressed great satisfaction at the evidence that America has been giving close attention to the illegal activities of the Japanese in Manchuria. This, it said, shows the remarkable spirit of the American Government in upholding the sanctity of international agreements, especially the Anti-War Pact of Paris. Continuing, the reply points out that ever since September 18, China has been strictly observing its obligation under the Anti-War pact, and has not taken any action tending to aggravate the situation, a fact which, according to existing international agreements and treaties, should be noted by all signatory powers, and then the Note reiterated what are described as the Japanese aggressive activities in Manchuria which, it says, were carried on despite the resolutions of the League Council. Japan, it is stated, is entirely responsible for the Manchurian troubles. The reply also pointed out that, since September 18, the Chinese Government has, on various occasions, protested to the Japanese Government against the illegal and aggressive activities of Japanese troops in Manchuria, and has also made it known to the world that China would not recognize any new order in Manchuria as a result of the Japanese occupation. In conclusion, the Chinese Government, referring to the principle of the territorial and administrative integrity of China, announced that it has no intention whatsoever of negotiating any treaty or agreement in violation of that principle and expressed the hope that America will continue to exert its efforts to maintain the effectiveness of international treaties and to uphold the sanctity of both the Nine Power Treaty and Anti-War Pact.

American Newspaper Correspondent Sues Manila Railway

Aleko Lilius, American newspaper correspondent formerly on service in China and at present stationed in the Philippine Islands, has brought suit in the Manila courts against the Manila Railway Company claiming Pesos 50,000 damages as a result of his auto having been struck by a train. He says the injuries he himself sustained have prevented him from continuing his writing. His wife and daughter are also alleged to have sustained injuries.

Municipal Advocate Discusses Chinese Law

The difference between the system of law enforcement in China and that of other countries of the world, with its bearing upon the administration of justice in Chinese courts in the International Settlement of Shanghai is discussed by R. T. Bryan, Jr., Municipal Advocate, in a report upon the work of the legal department during 1931. The report was issued during the week for publication, by the press officer of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Serious Floods Occur in Mississippi Valley

Three million acres of land have been flooded and thousands of persons have been made homeless in the lower regions of the Mississippi, particularly in the state of Mississippi, as the result of floods. Hundreds of persons have been rescued from floating debris, including roof-tops, rafts, pieces of furniture, sides of buildings, and even barrels. The toll in livestock is tremendous. Many farmers have lost their horses, cattle, and mules.

Shanghai Coal Dealers Go on "Strike"

More than 1,000 coal shops employing a total of 24,000 men suspended business January 19 as a protest against the arrest and detention of Picket Inspector Yien Wu, who was awaiting a hearing in First District Court on a charge of having commandeered a junk loaded with coal belonging to Messrs. Cecil McBain and Company. The decision to suspend was reached at a meeting of the Coal Trade Association held in the Coal and Charcoal Dealers' Guild, Fu Yu Road, Nantao. The coal dealers resumed business the following day when the Court released the picket.

Shanghai Japanese Mob Kills Municipal Policeman

As the result of a pitched battle which took place between members of the Japanese Young Men's Comrades Association (Seinen Doshi Kai) and Chinese members of the Shanghai International Police about 3 o'clock in the morning, January 20, on the Ward Road, situated on the border of the International Settlement, one Chinese police constable and one Japanese subject were killed, and two Chinese constables and two Japanese civilians, were seriously wounded. The riot was iniedental to a fire at a towel factory in the vicinity, and had its genesis in a previous disturbance where a crowd of Chinese had severely injured a party of Japanse monks.

Another clash with a Japanese mob occurred in North Szechuen road late at night on the same day after a British sergeant in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal administration had been injured while trying to prevent a Japanese mob, about a thousand strong, marching through the streets and wreaking destruction as they went,

This mob was ostensibly on its way to interview the commander of the Japanese landing force to register a protest against the inaction of the Japanese Consul General who had informed the demonstrators concerned in the incident which occurred earlier in the day that they should leave the matter in his hands for adjustment.

The two riots are, of course, incidental to the anti-Japanese boycott. The Japanese community has been highly worked up over the incidents, but so far both the Japanese consular and military officials here have shown a disposition to take things calmly. The Japanese authorities have given assurances that if they find that any of their countrymen are at fault they will be punished.

It is still too early to assess the reactions of these incidents, but if the Japanese community here imagines that it can get away with the same sort of terroristic methods here that the Japanese did at Tsingtao where, by fire and intimdation, they closed down not only the local Kuomintang but its newspaper, they will undoubtedly find that they are butting their heads up against a stone will.

German Sent to Prison for Stealing Flood Relief Wheat

Heinz Peters, alleged German instigator of the recent theft of more than $6,000 worth of wheat forming part of a shipment from America to relieve the famine in the Yangtze, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the First Special District Court in Shanghai Jan. 18 when he appeared on remand on a charge of stealing the wheat.

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Market Irregular. Business Done 1,100,000 Shares
January 20

1931-1932 High	1931-1932 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Jan. 18	Tues. Jan. 19
23½	3¼	—	Adams Express	5	5
182¾	63½	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	Mutl.	70½
42¾	10⅛	1.00	Allis Chalmers	13⅝	12½
129¾	55⅜	*4.00	American Can	61	60⅞
51¾	6⅜	—	American &ForeignPower	7¾	7⅝
31½	3⅜	—	American& For. Power W.	4⅛	4⅛
58½	13⅝	.50	American Smelting	15¾	15¾
201¾	109¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	118⅞	118⅞
132¾	65½	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	75⅝	74¾
80¾	22	3.00	American Waterworks	29½	28⅞
43¼	9	—	Anaconda Copper	11	10⅞
87⅞	13⅛	—	Baltimore & Ohio	18	18¾
70⅜	16⅞	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	20⅜	21½
76⅛	33⅞	*3.00	Borden Company	37¾	38¼
30¾	9	1.00	Borg Warner	10½	10¼
45¾	11	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14½	14⅜
131½	32⅜	—	Case J. I.	40	39¼
54⅛	14¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	18	18¾
25¾	11¾	1.00	Chrysler	14¼	14⅛
20¾	5⅛	.30	Cities Service, Co.	6¼	6⅛
45⅞	12	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	13¾	13⅜
12	3⅛	.30	Commonwealth &Southern	4½	4⅜
2¾	⅝	—	" warr.	¾	⅝
109⅝	56⅜	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	61⅝	61⅛
12	5	—	Continental Oil	6½	6⅜
86⅝	36¼	*3.00	Corn Products	43	43
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1¾	1⅝
78¾	42¾	1.00	Drug Incorporated	53	52¾
107	48⅜	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	54	53⅞
185¾	73⅞	5.00	Eastman Kodak	82½	83
61	9	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	11⅝	11⅝
38⅜	2½	—	Fox Film "A"	4⅜	4⅛
54¾	22½	1.60	General Electric	24¼	23*
56	29	3.00	General Foods	34½	34¼
48	19⅝	3.00	General Motors	22⅞	22⅞
84⅛	20½	5.00	General Railway Signal	25	25¼
38¾	9¼	—	Gillette	12¾	12⅝
42½	15	2.50	Gold Dust	17⅛	17
20⅞	3½	—	Goodrich Rubber	4⅝	4⅜
52¾	13¾	1.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber	15½	15¼
22⅝	5⅜	.50	Granby	6⅞	7
62½	15	4.00	International Cement	18	Mutl.
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	1½	1¼
60½	22¼	2.50	International Harvester	27	26¼
20⅛	7⅛	.20	International Nickel	8⅜	8⅜
38¾	7	.60	International Tel.& Tel.	9⅞	9⅞
80¾	15¾	3.00	Johns Manville	21¼	21¼
31½	9⅝	.50	Kennecott	11½	11½
27¾	4¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	7	7
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	55	54¾
63½	24⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	28½	28
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	13⅞	13⅞
19	3	—	Ludlum Steel	4⅝	Mutl.
29¼	6¾	—	Montgomery Ward	Mutl.	9⅝
40⅞	14⅜	2.00	Nash Motors	18	18⅛
14¾	5	.40	Nevada Consolidated Co.	5⅝	5⅝
132¼	25⅝	—	New York Central	32½	33
11	2½	—	North American Aviation	3½	3½
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	35⅜	34¼
11⅞	3⅞	.40	Packard Motors	4⅞	4⅞
50¼	6	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	10	9¾
64	16⅞	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	20⅞	21⅝
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3	3¼
16⅝	4¼	—	Phillips Petroleum	5	4⅞
96	50¼	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	54⅛	54¾
27½	4	—	Radio Corporation	7⅞	7⅝
24½	¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	5⅞	5⅞
54½	32⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	38½	38½
63¼	30	2.50	Sears Roebuck	35⅛	34⅝
10¼	2⅞	—	Shell Union	3⅝	3½
23⅝	6⅞	—	Simmons Company	8¼	8⅛
26½	8¾	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	10	10
54½	38⅝	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	32	31½
88¾	25⅝	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	30⅛	30⅛
53½	26⅛	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	28½	28¾
26¼	10½	2.00	Texas Corporation	12⅝	12½
55¾	19⅝	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	24⅛	23¾
18	2⅛	—	Trans America	3⅜	3⅛
72	23⅝	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	30⅝	31
205⅛	67	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	77	77¾
38⅞	10	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	13¼	13
31¼	7⅞	.75	United Corporation	9¾	9⅜
37½	16	1.20	United Gas Improvement	19¼	19⅜
20⅜	2⅞	—	U.S. Rubber	4½	4⅝
152⅜	36¼	4.00	U.S. Steel	44	44
76¾	11¼	—	Vanadium	14⅝	14¼
20⅜	2¼	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3½	3⅜
107¾	20¼	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	26¾	26⅝
72⅝	36¾	2.40	Woolworth	41⅝	42
			*plus extras	Call Money	2½ % 1¾ %

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 13th January, 1932.

This week business has been on a very quiet and restricted scale, and we have not heard of any fixture of importance. Rates of exchange have moved within narrow limits.

The situation of the new Chinese National Government seems very uncertain, and apprehension is reflected in all descriptions of Domestic bonds. Native interest is still nominal at the high rates. In Japan an attempt on the life of the Emperor was happily unsuccessful; the Government made a formal gesture of resignation which was not accepted by His Majesty.

A Note of Warning has been presented to Japan and China by the United States concerning affairs in Manchuria.

The London/New York Cross rate has improved from 3.35⅛ to 3.41¼.

The Yen Cross rate has moved up from 35⅛ to 36.

Silver:—Opened on the 7th inst. at 20 3/16d. spot and forward, and U.S. $ 29⅛ and closes today at 19 11/16d. spot, 2cd. forward, and U.S.o.30.

The continent has been a buyer: China has sold, and America has also been a seller, on occasion at under quoted rates. No special feature: markets very quiet.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 7th inst. was 1/11 3/16d: lowered on the 8th inst. 1/10 15/16d, and raised today to 3od.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 60,259,000 an increase of Tls. 719,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 193,010,000 an increase of $ 1,950,000
Estimated value Tls. 199,226,000 as against Tls. 219,232,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Dec.	Thursday Jan. 7	Friday Jan. 8	Saturday Jan. 9	Monday Jan. 11	Tuesday Jan. 12	Wed. Jan. 13
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/11.065	1/11 3/16	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/11
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11 1/16	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/11
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11 5/16	1/10 13/16	1/10 13/16	1/10 13/16	1/10 13/16	1/11 1/16
T/T on India	127.010	127½	125½	125¼	125¼	125¼	126¼
T/T on France	875.920	824	821	823	823	819	833
T/T on N.Y.	32.310	32 1/16	32 1/16	32¼	32¼	32 1/16	32½
T/T on Demand		32 1/16	32 1/16	32¼	32¼	32 1/16	32½
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		136	135	135½	136	135	137½
T/T on H'kong	75.840	75 1/16	75¾	76	76	76⅛	76¼
T/T on Japan	38.440	108¼ nom.	111 nom.	113¼ nom.	113 nom.	112 nom.	111 nom.
T/T on Batavia	80.220	80	79½	80	80	80	80¼
T/T on Straits	122.140	122	124	123½	123½	123½	122
Ck's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	2/0.430						
4m/s B/L D/P	877.560						
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	—						
4 m/s S/F Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y.Lc	34.197						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	20 5/16	19 13/16	19 13/16	19⅞	20	19 13/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 29⅜	G.$.29¾	G.$.30⅛	G.$.29⅞	G.$.29⅞	G.$.30
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chau-ping) 978 touch)	Tls. 709.60	Tls. 699.80	Tls. 693.70	Tls. 696.70	Tls. 688.10	Tls. 686.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.60
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 71.975	Tls. 71.825	Tls. 71.7	Tls. 71.5	Tls. 71.5375	Tls. 71.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 86.99
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 341
London open of Market rate of Dis.	3m/s 5 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 8/32
,, ,,	4 ,, 5½	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5 11/16
,, ,,	6 ,, 5⅜	Kobe on London	T/T 2/1

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

January 14, 1932.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	50	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	51	12.23
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	19⅛	—
Canadian National Railway Co...	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	83	6.16
Chile Government.. ..	6 % Sep. 1, 1961	14	—
Republic of Finland ..	6½% Sep. 1, 1956	57	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	50	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	38⅞	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	38⅞	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	37	—
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	27½	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	89	8.12
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd...	6 % July 1, 1954	13½	—
City of Milan	6½% Apr. 1, 1952	69	10.11
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sep. 1, 1959	15¼	—
Republic of Peru	6 % Oct. 1, 1961	7	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % Apr. 1, 1955	39	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 % Oct. 1, 1940	52	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	26⅝	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation..	5½% May 1, 1949	69⅛	9.06
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific ..	5 % Jan. 1, 2000	10⅞	—
Chile Copper Co.	5 % Jan. 1, 1947	55	11.29
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 % May 1, 1957	75	7.16
International Match Corporation..	5 % Jan. 15, 1941	62	—
The Mead Corp. w.w. ..	6 % May 1, 1945	47	—
National Steel Corp. ..	5 % Apr. 1, 1956	74	7.31
Japanese Government..	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	79¼	8.55
Japanese Government..	5½% May 1, 1965	71¼	7.98

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	59¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 %	1913/60	60¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	58¼	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	39	—
Shanghai-Nanking Railway..	5 %	1904/08	38½	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway ..	5 %	1908/38	63½	—
Hukuang Railway.. ..	5 %	1911/1951	19	—
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	15	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

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PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Nov. 14.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	307
,, Raw *Bls.* 500	*Pls.*	1,700
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Washers	*Pls.*	11
Zinc Plates	,,	53
Apples, Fresh	,,	87
Canned Asparagus	,,	33
,, Awabi	,,	233
Borax	,,	504
Butter	,,	6
Cheese	,,	4
Coffee	,,	6
Canned Fruits	,,	354
Fruits, Dried	,,	21
Glucose	,,	154
Grapes, Fresh	,,	130
Gum Arabic	,,	4
Ink, Printing	,,	14
Macaroni, in bulk	*Pls.*	86
Milk, Evaporated	,,	20
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,260
Oranges, Fresh	,,	22
Paints, Unclassed	,,	51
Prunei, Dried	,,	88
Rope, Hemp	,,	6
Shrimps, Dried	,,	348
Sugar, Dutch Standard No. 18 and over	,,	16
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Sulphur Black	,,	108
Twine, Hemp	,,	3
Ultramarine	,,	4
Chocolate	*Lb.*	884
Bedsteads, Iron	*Pcs.*	16
Lemons, Fresh	,,	29,250
Machines, Knitting	,,	1
Motor-cars	,,	11
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor-cars	,,	92
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars & Trucks	,,	92
Backing Powder	*Doz.*	393
Canned Beans and Peas	,,	156
,, Salmon	,,	92
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	125
Shoes	*Pairs*	928
Cigarettes	*Mille*	2,120
Paints:		
Enamels	*Galls.*	10
Varnishes	,,	100
Unclassed	,,	656
Infants' Foods	*G. Units*	4,595
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	26,694
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	2,129

HOYEISAN MARU, Nov 14.

(Agents: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup. ft.*	618,319

VERNON CITY, November 16.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	124,125

DRYDEN, November 16.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 2,275	*Pls.*	8,382
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	367
Carbon Black	,,	492
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	7,982

AJAX, November 17.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

Ftom U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 2,700	*Pls.*	9,701
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes	*Pls.*	88
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope	,,	122
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	30
Gum Resin	,,	5,120
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,309
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	11,857

IWATESAN MARU, Nov. 17.

(Agents: Moller & Co)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	124,830

PRESIDENT TAFT, Nov. 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Hay	*Pls*	84
Hand-bags	*Pcs.*	600

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, November 18.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	340
Apples, Fresh	,,	2,583
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,121
Milk, Condensed	,,	540
Paper, Bond	,,	263
,, Common, Newsprint	,,	1,166
,, Writing	,,	15
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	40
Wood Pulp, Chemical	,,	1,320
Baking Powder	*Doz.*	100
Timber: Laths	*Pcs.*	75,900
Motor-trucks,	,,	10
Motor-cars	,,	4
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars and Trucks	,,	103

ASAMA MARU, November 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw: American *Bls.* 700	*Pls.*	2,450

TAIPING, November 19.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	120
Others	,,	226
Cotton, Raw: American *Bls.* 100	,,	350
Leather, Sole	,,	4
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,066
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	1,321
Motor Passenger Cars	*Pcs.*	52
Motor-cars Parts of	*G. Units*	1,590

ILLINOIS, November 19.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	1,005,110
Merchantable	,,	170,663
Soda Ash	*Pls.*	4,509
,, Caustic	,,	3,223
Cement	,,	830

DANWOOD, November 20.

(Agents: Canadian Trading Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood: Merchantable	*Sup. ft.*	290,325
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	866,027

CALIFORNIA, November 20.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	1,286
Paper, Common, Newsprint	,,	4,515
Motor-cars, Used	*Pcs.*	1
Timber, Hardwood: Round Logs	*Sup. ft.*	116,275

EMPRESS OF ASIA, Nov. 21.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green: Scented, Foochow	*Pls.*	15
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	190
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	153
Gunpowder, Hangchow	,,	17
,, Ningpo	,,	105
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai *Bls.* 50	,,	50.23
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: Shanghai *Bls.* 10	,,	10.14
Silk, Waste: Shanghai *Bls.* 75	,,	252.29
Silk Pongees, Manchurian	,,	2.31
,, Piece Goods	,,	5.56

RYOYO MARU November 21.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 100	*Pls.*	376
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Old or Scrap	*Pls.*	136
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Wire Rope, Old	,,	146
Ink, Printing	,,	49
Paper, Bond	,,	324
Wheat	,,	45,300

RYOYO MARU, November 21.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood: Logs	*Sup. ft.*	102,152

TAIYUAN, November 23.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	53
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	55

NEPTUNIAN, November 23.

(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 8,625	*Pls.*	32,372

SANYO MARU, November 23.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 700	*Pls.*	2,450
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Pipe Fittings	,,	29
Soda, Silicate of	,,	126

GOLDEN PEAK November 24.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1

JEFF DAVIS November 24.

Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.

From U. S. of America.

Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	500
Cotton Heavy Moletons	*Yds.*	271
Woollen Felt	,,	60
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	5,363
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,710
,, Prepared	,,	1
Cigarettes	*Mille*	250
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	10,544
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	2,863

PRESIDENT ADAMS, Nov. 24.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw: American *Bls.* 200	*Pls.*	711
Apples, Fresh	,,	45
Asparagus, in Tins	,,	22
Cheese	,,	4
Coffee	,,	10
Fruits, Dried	,,	22
,, Table	,,	46
Glue, others	,,	9
Ink, Printing	,,	17
Leather, Calf	,,	8
,, Sole	,,	8
Macaroni	,,	13
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,100
Oranges, Fresh	,,	72
Paper, Packing	,,	13
Raisins	,,	30
Shrimps, Dried	*Pls.*	529
Wax, Paraffin	,,	830
Files	*Doz.*	1,070
Paints	*Galls.*	369
Chocolate	*Lb.*	822
Cocoa	,,	838
Cameras	*Pcs.*	270
Cigars	,,	3,000
Motor-cars	,,	2
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	937
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	669
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	36,558

PACIFIC COMMERCE, Nov. 26.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Lt.)

From U. S. of America.

Wheat	*Pls.*	126,000

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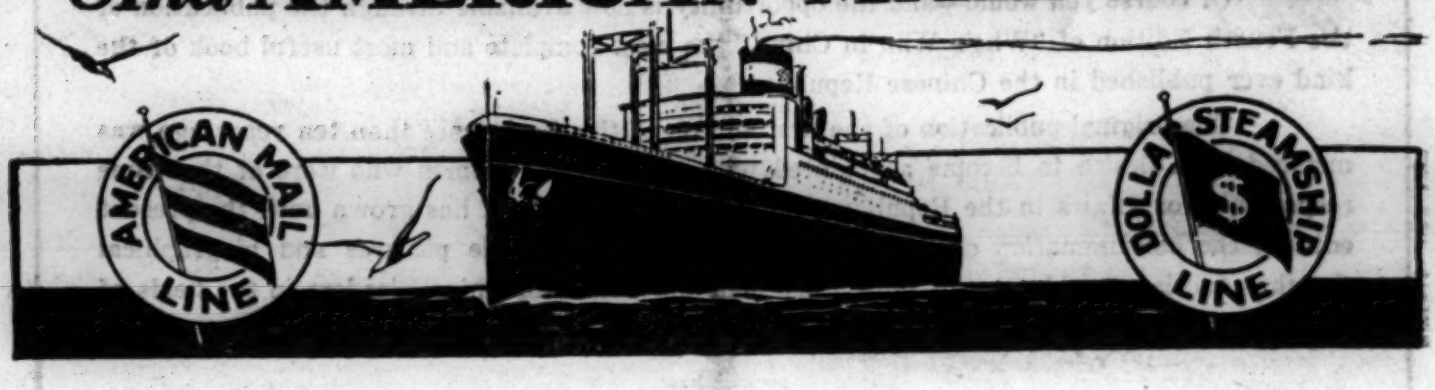

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